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No. 10

Window Displays

Matilde Kelly

Roads To Anywhere

Mildred Othmer Peterson

Horseshoe Or Millstone?

Ethel M. Fair

Public Library Extension Work In The Prison

Theodora Kellogg

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY

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FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD: Their History, Administration and Public Services. By ARUNDELL ESDAILE, M.A., F.S.A., F.L.A., Secretary of the British Museum, Author of "A Student's Manual of Bibliography", "A List of English Tales and Prose Romances printed before 1740", etc., etc. Illustrated, demy 8vo, cloth. £1. 1s. 6d. net.

TYPE DESIGNS: Their History and Development. By A. F. JOHNSON, of the British Museum, Author of "The First Century of Printing at Basle", "French Sixteenth Century Typography", "One Hundred Title Pages 1500 to 1800", etc. Illustrated. Bibliography, demy 8vo, cloth, pp. 256. 10s. 6d. net.

DEVICES OF THE EARLY PRINTERS: Their History and Development. Selected and Annotated by HUGH WILLIAM DAVIES, Author of "Bernhard von Breydenbach, a Bibliography", "Catalogues of Early French and German Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray", etc. Demy 8vo, cloth. With 250 facsimile reproductions and a Chapter on Portrait Figures of Printers. Price to Subscribers, 15s. 6d. net.

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THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

62 West 45th Street

NEW YORK

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Roads To Anywhere

Travel Exhibits That Make You Want To Read Books And Go Places

By MILDRED OTHMER PETERSON

General Assistant, Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library

"I never see a map but I'm away
On all the errands that I long to do
Up all the rivers that are painted blue
And all the ranges that are painted gray
And into those pale spaces where they say
'Unknown!' Oh, what they never knew
I would be knowing."

THAT IS the way I feel every time I see a map, a travel poster, or, in particular, a good travel exhibit!

And why not a Good travel exhibit! Of all exhibits, it is probably the most exciting to arrange and the easiest for which to obtain excellent "properties." Of course, all libraries already have the books, perhaps not the newest or the number desired, yet some of the old ones are after all the best.

On March 12, 1933, there appeared in the New York *Sunday American* an editorial, "Travel with Books," which was devoted to the advantages of reading books. In part, it states: "There is no moratorium on good books. Libraries and bookstores are open. And while they are open the road to everywhere, past, present and future, is open. With a good book for wings, you may fly anywhere on the earth's surface, into the past of history, the future of scientific speculation, and the outermost boundaries of the universe. No man is held down, no mind is confined to its little neighborhood, when the use and value of a good book are understood."

Displays and exhibits are truly becoming a part of our modern libraries. Last year Maurice Webb, of Durban, South Africa, who made a tour of America in connection with a study of adult education,

under a Carnegie grant, stopped in Des Moines. Writing about his trip he mildly pokes fun at American librarians for their enthusiasm in giving publicity to their libraries and sponsoring numerous and varied activities. "There is nothing in America, not even the skyscrapers and the cafeterias, that strike the mind of a visiting South African more forcibly than the public libraries," says Mr. Webb. "This applies not only to the buildings, many of them marble palaces built without regard to cost at the height of America's prosperity, but more particularly to the ideas that dominate the whole American library service."

He continues, "No American librarian says: 'Here is a perfectly good library with a large selection of books. If the people want it they must come to it.' At least, if any American librarian says that, he says it, very quietly, to himself. The American librarian says: 'If the people will not come to my library, I will take my library to the people.' If the people do not become active readers, does the American librarian despair? Not for a moment. He rolls up his sleeves and declares that he will not rest from mental fight until every man, woman, youth, and child in his area is an active reader of his library. He will woo readers with comfortable arm chairs and shaded

reading lamps. He will have young women of tremendous qualifications, but most attractive and tactful, to advise the shy reader on what to read. He will provide separate (and most delightful) rooms for children, for adolescents, for adults. If this does not suffice he will provide, in the library, plays, lectures, debates, concerts (exhibits), or organized clubs. The American librarian woos his public with all the ardour of young Lochinvar. And, generally speaking, he succeeds; or, to put it in American, he does his stuff."

Mr. Webb, and every one else, will approve of a good travel exhibit—and a good exhibit has definite usefulness which justifies careful planning, and study in the technique of exhibit making.

With books, then, as a foundation, the background and material shown with them should be exhibited as attractively as possible. First to be considered are the size, type, and scope of the travel exhibit. Do you have an entire room or gallery to devote to an elaborate exhibition or are you limited to a single wall, a booth, a show window, a bulletin board, a book rack or a glass case? Upon the size of the space will depend the amount of material which you will want to collect for the exhibit. Let us assume that it will be a large exhibit where much material will be needed; any part of this larger exhibit might be used for a smaller display in any of the above mentioned places.

Next, the material must be obtained. If you have a "Property Room," as we have at the Des Moines Public Library, you will have stored away many travel posters of the United States and foreign countries, small and large book racks, boxes, window blocks and standards for the display of individual books, colorful backgrounds and cut-outs, and files of book jackets arranged according to subject. All of the foregoing will be useful as a basis for the exhibit. If you do not have such a room, may I suggest that it is a very useful adjunct to any library for the storage of such material that is frequently used. In Des Moines, material which is collected for use at the main library is thus kept and used there again from time to time as well as being used at the ten branches and twelve stations.

Next to books, in importance for displays, are the colorful travel posters, scenic photographs, maps and backgrounds. These may be obtained from practically all railroads, travel and steamship agencies. Addresses of these agencies have frequently been given in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* under "Printed Material Available." The *JOURNAL* has kindly offered to obtain such material for you upon request. You will also find a similar list in issue No. 7 of "Leads, an Informal News Letter Published Occasionally by the Publicity Committee of the American Library Association," which number is devoted to "Posters, Publicity Aids and Decorative Material." This may be obtained for ten cents in stamps from Beatrice Sawyer Russell, A. L. A. Publicity Department, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. This issue will be revised before the time of the Montreal Conference, but the section on maps and travel posters in the present issue is still useful. Chambers of Commerce

and similar groups representing foreign countries, many of which have offices in the United States, are also willing and pleased to send posters and travel literature concerning their countries to libraries.

The second type of material to collect for your travel exhibit is pamphlets and folders. Many are gorgeous and colorful, in addition to their usefulness. Garden and seed catalogs are similarly advantageous in planning exhibits on garden books. Of course, railroads, travel agencies and steam ship lines, like the rest of us, have had to reduce costs, and while some of these pamphlets are not so profusely illustrated with those attractive pictures that make you want to "go places and do things" as in the past, yet they are certainly worth requesting and preserving.

Every year all of these agencies in Des Moines are called and reminded of the desire of the Des Moines Public Library to secure all possible travel literature and pamphlets, and they have always been very generous in supplying such material. If they do not have sufficient material on hand to supply our needs, they forward a request to their home offices and, in addition, obtain similar material from other railroads or agencies which they represent in this section of the country. In addition to using this material for displays, it is placed in the files of our art and reference departments, branches and stations, or bound and circulated as books in some instances, and when the quantity is received in abundance it is distributed to the public. The travel information department of your library can be much better equipped with information than any one travel agency, and in addition many persons would rather obtain their information from a library because of privacy and impartiality.

The third group of material for an exhibit is the most difficult to obtain in that it requires more time. However, it adds greatly to the interest and attractiveness of an exhibit and generally is well worth the time required to obtain it. It consists of objects intimately associated with travel. Your local leather goods store will be pleased to lend you various pieces of luggage for your travel window or larger display, as will the sporting goods dealer, who has fascinating golf clubs, tennis rackets, and fishing equipment. Often your local railroad or travel agencies (what would we do without them?) will have miniature trains, busses, ships, airplanes and models of early travel conveyances, which they have already used in their exhibits and will lend to you. Also, you will get some very excellent ideas about displays from watching their windows as well as the other attractively decorated windows in your city.

If an exhibit is to include the Southwest and the Indian country, several pieces of pottery and hand woven rugs, which perhaps can be secured from a library patron, will add greatly to the colorfulness of it. Japanese and Chinese objects further enhance that portion of the exhibit devoted to these countries, as would brass, copper, tapestries and rugs improve the section occupied by the Oriental display. Great care should be taken if such objects are to be borrowed. They should be displayed in glass cases which are securely locked and where there is no danger



An Exhibit Of Books At The Hild Regional Branch Of The Chicago Public Library

from breakage. On valuable collections shown as part of a travel exhibit or separately, insurance policies should be carried by either the library or the owner. This precaution cannot be too greatly emphasized.

No doubt many libraries which are constantly holding exhibits of various types, sponsored not only by themselves, but also by other organizations and individuals, have signed agreements with such groups or persons. Following is the one used by the Des Moines Public Library.

Agreement For Use Of Exhibit Space

In granting the use of Public Library exhibit space in the..... to the.....
for the period.....193...to and including

.....193...the Des Moines Public Library does not assume any responsibility nor incur any liability whatever for loss or damage which may occur from any cause to any article or articles while in the Library Building.

Arrangements may be made with the librarian for hiring a night watchman to guard exhibits, whose services must be paid for by the organization holding the exhibit.

The library janitorial force, directed by the librarian, will render a reasonable amount of help, consistent with regularly scheduled library duties, in helping to carry and move exhibit material to and from the exhibit room. It cannot be responsible for placing or arranging such exhibits, nor for furnishing other than simple equipment, tables, chairs, etc., which can be spared without interfering with regular library work.

Any damage to the Library Building or furniture resulting from moving or placing exhibit material will be assessed by the Library Board and charged to the organization responsible for the exhibit.

Library hours are from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. week days and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. on

Sundays and certain holidays. During these hours when the library is open to the general public, the organization owning or responsible for an exhibit must take proper precautions to protect exhibit material against theft or damage.

I have read and agree to the above.

Title

Name of organization

Approved and accepted

Date.....1913

..... Librarian

DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Form of Agreement adopted by Board of Trustees, March 13, 1933.

Books comprise the fourth and most essential part of the exhibit. Travel books are not only read by those persons expecting to visit the places described, but are also read with even greater interest by the returned traveler. Still others are able

to visit far away lands and sail distant seas only through the medium of books. Consideration must be given, then, to the needs and desires of these three groups in the selection of material for the exhibit.

If you cannot use the books themselves throughout all of your exhibit, use the book publishers' dummies or the gorgeous book jackets. Incidentally, one of the most interesting exhibits ever held at the Des Moines Public Library consisted solely of a huge display of book jackets, mounted about eight or ten each on gray cardboard backgrounds, which completely filled the large art gallery. These were mounted for their art value and depicted various types in color, line, form, arrangement, etc. The new book jackets may be wrapped around old, seldom used books when



Model Airplanes Displayed In One Of The Two Deep Show Windows At Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

shown in a window display and in this way do not necessitate the removal of the new books from circulation. However, book jackets should certainly never be shown if those particular books are not in your library system. Consideration should also be given to the matter of advertising which creates a demand on the facilities of the library which cannot at the time be satisfied. Dummies and additional book jackets which may be needed, will be supplied in moderate quantities by the publishers. Do not take advantage of their kindness, however, or expect the impossible of them.

When all of the above material, in addition to an atlas or two and a globe, has been assembled, the mechanics of placing and arrangement is the next problem—and it certainly is the most important.

This modern library exhibit should be professional looking with well lettered posters at eye level and simplicity of arrangement as its keynote. Probably you have already visualized this material perfectly and attractively arranged in your exhibit room or glass case, on the wall or bulletin board, or in the library show window or empty store window which has been lent to you for this purpose. A great aid in this preliminary arrangement is to make a pencil sketch, to scale, on paper showing the location of the various smaller displays in relation to the whole and the amount of space allotted to each. If the exhibit is large and consequently composed of smaller groups, it is necessary that each of these groups be related to the "central theme of the whole exhibit and have a part in its orderly development," as expressed by that authority on exhibits, Evart G. Routzahn, of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Just as the printer allows plenty of white space in his make-up, so also does the person planning an exhibit. If sufficient space is not allowed between the various posters, pictures and objects displayed, the exhibit gives the impression of confusion and crowding. This is the opposite of an orderly, attractive arrangement which is to be desired. Care should be taken so that the arrangement is not too mechanical, yet balanced.

As previously suggested, material should be hung at eye level; neither too high nor too low. If several pictures or posters are to be hung near to each other it is more interesting to have either the top or bottom edges in a straight line. A cord stretched the entire length of the wall while placing the exhibit will save constant measuring to assure accuracy. Color adds interest and attractiveness to exhibits but should be used with discrimination.

Do not use too many signs, placards or labels; a few, carefully worded and lettered, serve the purpose much better. The signs used should be firmly fastened so that they will remain in place and should be uniform in size, shape, color and lettering. An otherwise well designed exhibit may be made very unattractive by its labels. One exhibit expert has stated that he devotes more time and thought to perfecting the labels for his displays than on any other part of his exhibit. Always remember that an

exhibit which is not self-explanatory fails in its purpose.

In the arrangement of exhibits for windows, consideration should be given to the lighting of them, both by day and night. Every window has its own particular problems which must be studied; lighting, visibility, lack of depth, insufficient height, angularity, heat from radiators and sun, ease of reach for decorating, etc. If the exhibit is to be placed in a store window, the services of the professional window decorator may be available. In that case, he will take care of the arrangement of the material which you provide.

If the arranging is left to you, plan your material for the window just as you did for the larger exhibit; each small group must be related to the whole. Smaller objects should be placed near the front with a gradual building up toward the rear, with the aid of blocks or standards. Always bear this in mind—*do not crowd the window*. Certain chain drugstores and five, ten and twenty-five cent stores furnish examples of what not to do. After returning from a trip to the shopping district in your city, try to recall what was in one of their window displays in contrast to one of the displays in a carefully arranged, single theme window of the leading department store or specialty shop.

An example of an attractive window using only books is shown in the window exhibit in a branch of the Chicago Public Library. For variety, several books might have been opened to show beautiful illustrations or interesting photographs. The photograph of the Enoch Pratt Free Library window gives an example of the use of "properties" with books. Who would not be attracted by such a colorful and interesting window which fairly radiates atmosphere? Notice that the sign to the right, "Books Displayed May Be Reserved Inside," calls attention to the fact that the books are available. Credit is also given for the loan of the other material, the airplane models having been made by school pupils.

A window exhibit might serve as an advertising medium for the larger travel exhibit which is held in the library. If so, a sign to that effect should be placed in the window. A good travel exhibit should be well advertised by using all of the available mediums of publicity. Talks by local travelers or representatives of travel agencies might also be given in connection with the exhibit and would be an interesting feature. Bibliographies of various countries and lists of travel books should be made for distribution and use at the exhibit. These should also include fiction books with foreign or historical backgrounds. Our travel exhibition, exhibit, or display is then complete.

The final technique and possibilities of exhibit planning have not been reached. No one can be dogmatic and say, "This is the best way." Therefore, learn by continuous experience, and surely each new exhibit which you plan and bring to its ultimate conclusion will give you much additional information and experience, which should contribute to the making of better exhibits.

Window Displays

By MATILDE KELLY

Chief Assistant, Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch, Chicago, Ill.

THE WINDOW displays of the Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch of the Chicago Public Library have proven an effective medium for advertising the library. Although original plans for displays had presupposed a normal expenditure of money, actually these displays have been accomplished on practically nothing.

The Branch, located on a business street in a middle-class residential district, is of ultra-modern architecture. The windows were incorporated in the building plans not only with the idea of affording suitable space for the display of books but also to emphasize the fact that this rather unorthodox appearing building is a library. Of the four windows, two are in the outer lobby. These, 39"x17", are equipped with plate glass shelving and are devoted to displays of books in foreign languages and of books from the Children's Department. In the other windows, the particular subject of this article, adult books are shown. These windows are at the south end of the building in juxtaposition to the entrance. High and narrow they reach to the second story in height, are six feet wide, four and one-half feet deep and are at the commercial show window distance from the street level. The flooring is of inlaid linoleum and the back is panelled with cork. The window level is below that of the room in which the windows are set, necessitating a flight of stairs, invisible from the outside, leading down. Lighting is indirect and the windows are illuminated every night until 10:00 P.M.

From the beginning it was recognized that some form of window furniture would be necessary, and that such furniture should agree with the architectural feeling of the building and admit of great variety of arrangement. After considerable experimentation with cardboard models, a series of four boxes were decided upon. The boxes, made of hard wood, were 9"x9"x9"; 20"x9"x9"; 30"x9"x9"; and 40"x9"x9". Open at one side all but the smallest were divided in half by a shelf. The inside of the boxes were painted silver and the outside black with a narrow silver stripe running around the open edges. Four of each size were made. These boxes have admitted of innumerable groupings and combinations; it is doubtful if in the two years of the Branch's existence there has been much repetition of design. Although these particular boxes were cabinet made and not inexpensive, other branches in Chicago have used approximately the same idea with very little expense.

The opening of the building took place in a period of normal library prosperity. There was no lack of clean attractive books for display purposes and adequate materials were available for the production of large and elaborate posters. However, in 1932 the

depression hit the Library with great severity. The purchase of books completely ceased and all kinds of poster material became permanently out of stock. The windows had proven so valuable a publicity medium that it was felt that the quality of the displays ought not to be lowered even though necessary books, material and money seemed lacking. In such an emergency various expedients were developed which besides being inexpensive have proven to have the additional good quality of introducing variety in window effects.

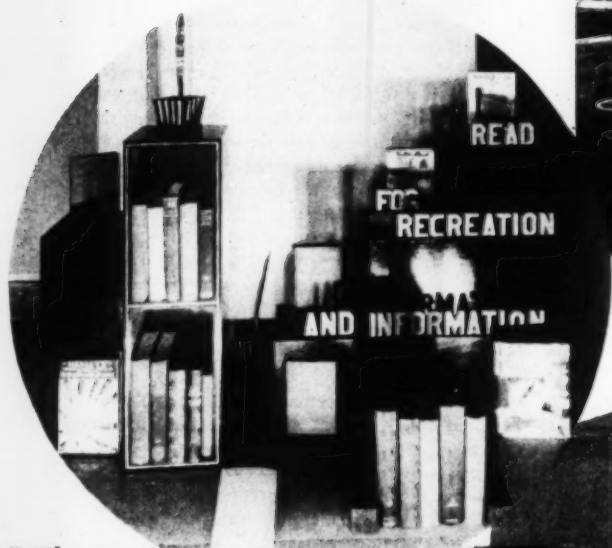
The greatest obstacle to be overcome was the lack of books usable for display purposes. Bindings had grown grimy with much use and the physical book itself was at such a premium that it could scarcely be spared from circulation.

Each set of displays required from thirty-five to fifty books and although a collection of over 500 book jackets had been assembled as part of the equipment it was obvious that they could not be wholly depended upon. As a solution to the problem a very small amount of money was invested in gift wrapping paper. Purchases of the more conservative types were made with a view to a wide color variety. The paper was cut to the usual book jacket size and reinforced with wrapping paper. Titles were provided for through the medium of strips of paper fastened around the body of the book upon which titles were lettered. The strips were, of course, removable, permitting the same cover to be used an indefinite number of times. Sufficient jackets were fashioned so that the same covers would not appear in successive windows. The public seem oblivious that the home-made book jackets differ in any respect from the commercial products.

Both to introduce variety and as an alternative to the expensive and time consuming poster, wooden letters about 2" in height were purchased at the ten-cent store at one cent each. These letters, enamelled green, are used to form window slogans. They have been arranged in various fashions; standing erect on graduated succession of boxes, nailed to a wooden bar and suspended in the window, and poised on a painted stand made by a local tinsmith. To guard against the deadly quality of sameness the letters are used only in one of about every three displays.

Compo-board, costing about three cents a square foot, is employed at times to provide background for displays. Excellent effects in vivid color combinations may be effected on this medium with flat paint or painted wooden slats. Compo-board is especially usable in the building of the more elaborate displays for special occasions. Designs on the compo-board may be effaced with a coat of paint and the board used again.

Window Displays
At The
Hild Regional Branch,
Chicago Public Library



Posters are used in about half the displays. They are, however, small in size. Only modern art forms are used as decoration, and much emphasis is placed on the clearness and effectiveness of the lettering. Such posters are in greater accord with the commercial art of the day and can appear professional with less technique than the elaborate picture poster.

Paper-hangers' sample books are a veritable goldmine for the window decorator. Not only do the plainer papers provide excellent background for posters, but in the better type books are usually exquisite papers which often serve admirably in carrying out the spirit of the display itself.

Color is an important factor in successful displays and though all the afore-mentioned suggestions work towards that end, color may also be introduced into groupings through the medium of oil cloth stripping on boxes, small plants in bright pots, or colored stars pasted on boxes. The window decorator, however, needs to be alert to the danger of going "arty" through an unwise or over lavish use of color.

A very definite technique in planning and carrying out window displays is carefully followed:

1. Displays are regularly changed at semi-monthly intervals.

2. Displays are planned somewhat in advance but not too rigidly to allow sufficient latitude for taking advantage of a promising turn of events. However, a successful display cannot be assembled on the spur of the moment.

3. Displays are designed to be as timely as possible. This has necessarily been somewhat in abeyance because of the shortage of new books but, contradictory though it may seem, a portrayal of the latest trends of thought may sometimes be accomplished with a modicum of new books. The fact that the developing social and economic questions necessi-

tate a background of reading to be had in older books is a factor that should not be overlooked.

4. Each display has a definite idea behind it which is expressed through the window slogans. Over a period of time subjects are so diversified as to have a fairly universal appeal.

5. Window slogans are catchy, yet dignified. They should not be too "clever" to carry a message to the average passerby. At times popular or current phrases, titles of books, plays or motion pictures can be adapted to window displays with good effect as for instance:

TITANS OF LITERATURE
KEEPING MENTALLY FIT
OF THEE I SING
THESE CHARMING PEOPLE
SEE AMERICA FIRST
ONLY YESTERDAY
BUSINESS LOOKS AHEAD
AGED IN WOOD
LOOKING FORWARD
ANIMAL KINGDOM
PREPARE FOR THE NEW DEAL

6. Each display is as different as possible in color effect, center of interest, arrangement and subject matter from the one preceding. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of calling the attention of the regular passerby to the fact that a display has been changed.

7. When objects other than books are used in displays, they are not allowed to overshadow the fact that the idea behind the window is books and the reading of them.

The window displays at the Hild Regional Branch are planned and executed by a regular member of the staff who also does all the poster work and lettering used in the displays. On the average about five hours a week are devoted to this work, though many spare moments are utilized in the never-ending search for ideas.

Libraries

Here we may walk with prophets, minstrels, kings,
Transcending time to mock our mortal span
With mellowed life. The little that we can
Is multiplied by centuries. One sings
Of gods beyond Olympus till he brings
The hemlock's bitter cup. The march of man
Bold science blazes back where life began,
And heavenly vision sweeps blind Milton's strings.

This is not stagnant death but pulsing flow
Of life; not marble but a living tomb
Where calm immortals, freed from fleshly bars,
Speak to us still, and bid our vain hearts know
They too were "moderns" when across the gloom
They flung their flaming protest to the stars.

—By SNOW LONGLEY HOUGH
In *California Poets*
Courtesy of Henry Harrison

Reconstruction Of A Library Installed In Paris By The American Committee For Devastated France¹

By HENRI LEMAÎTRE

IN MARCH, 1933, the branch library in the rue Fessart, in Paris, France, was reopened in a new building especially constructed for its work. This fact will be particularly interesting in the United States because the library owes its existence to American initiative.

On Easter Sunday, in the year 1921, a library was opened in Soissons by the American Committee for Devastated France, which, under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Dike and Miss Anne Morgan, had done so much to help in reconstruction after the War. This library was the largest of those which Miss Jessie Carson organized for the Committee in the Department of the Aisne. The Committee had invited Monsieur Eugène Morel, author of *La Librairie Publique*, and Monsieur Ernest Coyecque, general inspector of libraries of the city of Paris and the Department of the Seine, to attend the dedication and, in the course of a conversation, Monsieur Morel said how important it would be if a similar library could be organized in Paris. It would serve as a model and by its concrete example would aid Monsieur Coyecque in obtaining funds to modernize the municipal libraries of Paris.

This suggestion was not forgotten. A few days later, Miss Carson went to Monsieur Coyecque's office at the Hotel de Ville and told him that the American Committee for Devastated France was ready to offer such a library to the city of Paris.

After this, it remained only to work out the project. Administrative routine is slow but, nevertheless, delays were reduced as much as possible.

In the Belleville quarter of Paris, at number 4, rue Fessart, there was a branch library very poorly installed in a school building. This library had only one room, measuring about 4x6 meters, that was dark even at midday. All of the space which was not taken up by the bookshelves was filled by the librarian's desk. This miserable, little branch was, however, one of the most active lending centers in all Paris.

Next to this school, there was an unoccupied plot of land belonging to the city. It was small, measuring only 20x6 meters, and because of its shape there had been difficulty in finding use for it, but it was well adapted to library purposes. Since the long side was on the street, a building could be economically constructed upon it which would have an attractive façade and an abundance of light.

The population of the quarter was a very interest-

ing one, composed of factory workers, home workers, artisans, artists, employees, and people who had retired on small incomes. It was worth while to make an effort to supply books to this population, to discontinue the inadequate branch in the school and to



Adult Reading Room, Branch Library Of Rue Fessart, Paris. Staircase Leads To Upper Shelves.

give the quarter a better library. Miss Carson decided upon this site, and began administrative formalities with the city of Paris by a letter dated October 22, 1921. In this letter, she offered, in the name of the American Committee for Devastated France, to organize a municipal library which would conform to the principles and methods of American library organization.

Six months later, on April 7, 1922, the municipal council voted for the establishment of the library. The city of Paris would furnish the site, number 6, rue Fessart, and would turn over to the new library the stock of books from the school branch next door. The city would also contribute 10,000 francs toward the expense of installation and furnishing; the Minister of the Liberated Regions would give a

¹ Translated into English by Mary P. Parsons, Assistant Professor, University of Michigan, Department of Library Science.

wooden barrack in which the library could be housed.

The work was begun energetically, and two months before the end of the year, on November 2, 1922, the formal opening of the new library took place. The following inscription appeared upon the door:

BIBLIOTHEQUE MUNICIPALE
ORGANISEE PAR LE COMITE AMERICAIN
POUR LES REGIONS DEVASTEES
DE LA FRANCE
1922

This library consisted of a wooden building one story high and parallel with the street. Inside was a single large room and at one end a great, open fireplace where story hours could be held in front of a blazing wood fire. Half of the room was reserved for adult readers and the other half for young people and children. The furniture, in fumed oak, was made in three sizes, suitable for readers of different ages. The public had free access to open shelves and to the card catalog.

Before the opening of the library, the books from the old municipal branch had been sorted and those which were too old or soiled had been rejected; the others had been rebound. Care was taken to choose bright colors for these books as well as for the many new ones which the American Committee had bought for the circulating collection.

Books of non-fiction were arranged by the decimal classification and fiction was placed on the shelves in alphabetical order by authors. There was also a section of the library for newspapers and periodicals. The card catalog was in dictionary form with cards of standard, international size. Bulletins and posters calling attention to new books and to material connected with current events were renewed often.

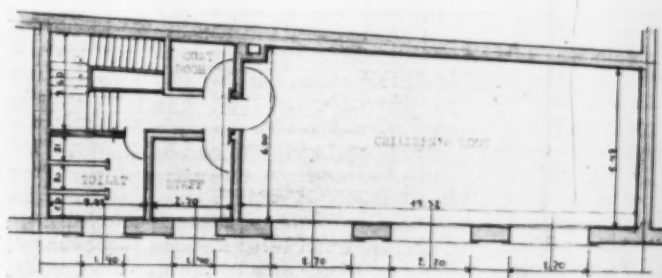
As soon as children could write their names in the registration book they were admitted to the library, but only, of course, during hours when the schools were closed. Little Jewish children had permission to come during school hours on Saturday. On Thursday mornings, when Paris schools were closed, story hours were held in the library.

Hours of opening were from 1:30 until 6:30 and from 8:00 until 10:00 every day, except Wednesday and Sunday, and on Sundays from 9:00 to 11:00 A.M. Readers might take two books at a time, one of which could be fiction.

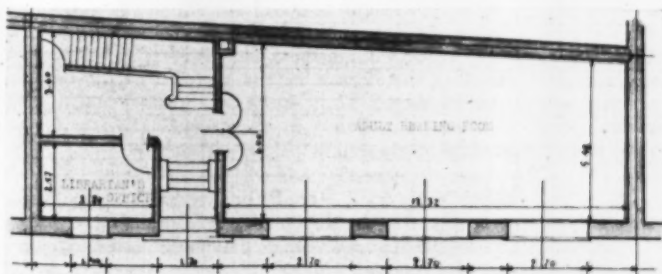
The American Committee employed four librarians who had been trained in American methods, some of them in the United States and some of them through experience in the libraries founded by the American Committee in the Department of the Aisne. Salaries and the purchase of books and binding came from a budget furnished by the Committee from November 1922 until December 1923.

On the first of January, 1924, the Committee gave the library to the city of Paris and, from that time, the city was responsible for the entire maintenance and administration of the library. Miss Carson wrote, on January 24, 1924, to the Prefect of the Seine asking him to put the library on a permanent basis. She told him that the American Committee for Devastated France had organized a committee called the Comité français de la Bibliothèque moderne (French Committee for Modern Libraries) which would serve as a board of trustees for the branch library in the rue Fessart in Paris, as well as for the libraries which the Committee had founded in the Department of the Aisne. At the same time, this new committee would exert its influence in furthering the modern library movement in France.

The success of the branch library in the rue Fessart surpassed even the most optimistic expectations. At the end of the first nineteen weeks, there were 2,016 registered borrowers and 32,449 books had been lent for home use. No statistics were kept of the books used in the building. Annual circulation statistics were the following:



Second Floor



Ground Floor

1923	105,809
1924	109,207
1925	99,055
1926	91,800
1927	96,527
1928	87,554
1929	84,399
1930	76,319

Taking one year as an example, 1927 for instance, shows the total circulation divided as follows:

Novels	62,432
Periodicals	4,132
Philosophy	1,222
Religion	363
Sociology, folklore stories	1,843
Philology	341
Sciences	1,387
Useful arts	1,446
Fine arts	2,961
Literature	9,639
Travel	2,982
Biographies	4,256
History	3,523

As this table shows, 60 per cent of the total circulation was fiction. Circulation is limited to registered borrowers living in the nineteenth and twentieth *arrondissements* of Paris; the residents of the other districts may read in the library, but do not draw books.

The nineteenth *arrondissement* has 163,266 inhabitants. In addition to the branch library in the rue Fessart, there are other libraries serving this population. There is a central library in the Mairie (7,700 volumes) and there are three other branches: 41, rue de Tanger (5,500 volumes); 7, rue Barbanègre (4,960 volumes); and 119, rue Bolivar (4,900 volumes). The twentieth *arrondissement* has 195,541 inhabitants and is served by a central library in the Mairie (10,070 volumes) and by six branches: 40, rue des Orteaux (8,200 volumes); 26, rue Henri Chevreau (5,900 volumes); 166, rue Pelleport (4,700 volumes); 51, rue Ramponeau (4,400 volumes); 11, rue de la Plaine (3,700 volumes); and 9, rue de Tlemcen (5,900 volumes). However, since these other libraries are not so well provided with new books as the one in the rue Fessart, they have not nearly so many readers.

The wooden barrack which the Ministry of the Liberated Regions had so generously given to house the branch could not last indefinitely. The walls were so thin that it was difficult to heat the building and this was very bad for both readers and staff. The wooden building deteriorated and needed frequent repairs which were expensive and were, of course, only temporary expedients. A change was necessary. On December 19, 1929, the municipal council, upon the proposal of Monsieur Léon Riorot, decided to construct a library building in more durable material on the same site. In order to provide more space for the various services of the library, there would be a basement, a ground floor and a second story, with the possibility of adding a third later on.

In December 1930, the library was transferred temporarily to a neighboring school building, rue du Jourdain. The hours of opening were reduced and the Children's Department was closed. Naturally, there was a very marked decline in circulation. It fell to 35,104 in 1931, to rise again to 65,086 in 1932.

The new building is arranged in the following way. The basement includes, from left to right as one looks at the building from the street, the coal cellar and furnace room, and then a room with a high ceiling, which is very dry and serves as a book-stack. On the ground floor is the librarian's office

next to the entrance, with a window on the street. At the end of the entrance hall there is a stairway leading down to the basement and up to the second floor. Next comes the reading room for adults, 13x30x6 meters, with three large windows. On the second floor are staff and toilet rooms and a coat room behind the stairway, while the rest of the story forms the children's room.

The reading room for adults has metal book shelves on the wall opposite the windows and on the adjoining wall. The balcony is decorated with two wide bands of duralumine which makes a very attractive effect. Since readers have access to the balcony, it is not only supported from the side, but is also attached to the ceiling by metal bars. In the angle near the windows, at the end of the room, there is a lift which carries books from the basement to the second story. The card catalog is placed against the covering of the lift. There are four rectangular tables in the center of the room, each seating six readers. These tables are in light colored waxed oak, with chairs to match. Unfortunately, there are no table lights, but only globes made of opaline hung on short chains from the ceiling. French architects have not yet learned that libraries need two kinds of lighting, a strong light on a book, and a diffused light in the upper part of the room.

The librarian's desk is, of course, near the entrance of this room. There are about 7,000 volumes on the shelves, as well as fourteen daily papers and about forty periodicals. At present, there are 10,380 registered borrowers.

The children's room is on the second floor since it seemed better to ask young readers to climb the stairs than to impose this effort on older readers, some of whom walk with difficulty. The ground floor room has new furniture, but it was found possible to use the fumed oak furniture, given by the American Committee for Devastated France, the low, wall bookcases, the round and square tables, and the chairs and benches in the children's reading room. There are about 2,000 children's books. The librarians took advantage of the three years when the children's library was closed to revise the collection and to add a great many new books.

Now that the library in the rue Fessart is installed in its new building, let us hope that it will continue to be as successful as it was during the first years of its existence. The city of Paris must, however, be made to realize that the interest of readers is held only when new books are added regularly to a library. As soon as new books become fewer the number of readers diminishes. That is certainly what happened to the library in the rue Fessart during the years 1924 to 1927; it is the only possible explanation of the continued loss in circulation. But we do not doubt that the municipality will feel it an honor to provide the necessary funds.

For some years, indeed, the city has been making a great effort to develop public reading. Under the direction of Monsieur René Chapoullie, chief of staff, and of Monsieur Gabriel Henriot, general inspector of libraries, an important plan for reorganization has been prepared. The libraries will follow the move-

ment of the population. More and more, people are leaving the center of Paris to live farther out. The result is that there are too many libraries in the center of the city and too few on the outskirts. Wise measures will reestablish the equilibrium. At the same time a great deal of work is being done in modernizing existing libraries. Two central libraries and four branches have already been remodelled; two other central libraries and seven branches have been altered. At present three more central libraries and

five branches are being made over and plans are under way for five more central libraries and two branches.

This activity shows that the example of the branch library in the rue Fessart has been a profitable one. What is less apparent, but not less real, is the diffusion, toward which this library contributed, of American library methods which were taught for five years at the Paris Library School (*École de Bibliothécaires*) in the rue de l'Elysée.

College Library Loan Problems

By EUNICE SPENCER

Loan Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Library, Stillwater, Okla.

ESSENTIALLY I am a loan librarian, but when a small library staff attempts to serve three thousand students I find myself performing many duties that are not classified under this heading. In the years I have worked here, I have attempted to analyze the freshman mind as a group. This has not been done as a matter of psychology, but because I thought I could better understand how to help them if I knew something of their background. This background is the key to all difficulties that confront them.

Ours is a typical middle western college. We have two fairly large cities near, which give us a number of students with the city outlook, but most come from small towns and the rural communities. We have tall rangy boys and girls from the farm. They have fine minds and have accomplished, usually in 4-H Clubs, vocational projects on a par with any outline in formal education, but they have not had advantages that help them to discover the resources that are here to supplement the routine classroom work. They do not know the college has these to offer. These students must be guided and encouraged until they can have a feeling of security.

For the last three or four years most of us in the middle west have been feeling the sting of lack of funds. We have had, in comparison, an unusually easy existence up to this time. Of course, we have worked, but unskilled men and women have acquired money easily. This has made us turn deaf ears to getting a thorough education. Oh yes, the younger generation has always gone to college but their soft, undisciplined, untrained minds cannot be convinced that a firm foundation is made up of the old classics and is absolutely essential, if they have any means of judging and appreciating new literature, modern scientific discoveries, and beauty. The college student expects to skim over the surface of modern literature and consider himself educated. He thinks he can understand Iturbi without first studying Bach. It is all the same.

If one wished to understand modern youth and his attitude toward education, it might be well to

examine his recreation. There are motor cars, dances, and motion picture theatres that are all passive and take no intellect for enjoyment. The modern motion picture is a wonderful invention. We all enjoy it and would find a large gap in our existence if we could not see good pictures. They have made it possible for the rural people of America to see just as good actors as their city relatives are able to see. American students of all ages, however, spend a large proportion of the time and money spent on recreation on motion pictures which require no thinking on the part of the participant.

Our fathers had, what today seems, a very humdrum existence with their schooling of reading, writing and arithmetic. As they grew older, they decided that their children were going to have school made more attractive for them. Why should they sit all day studying from dull books with their feet dangling from some bench? Step by step grew the colossal idea of more attractive schools, more interesting books, outside activities of every type and description. As the idea evolved students were classed as dull and uninteresting who paid strict attention to school work. Many is the time I have heard some poor "A" student being criticized for his academic activities. Youngsters must be in plays that take long hours of practice. They must "belong" to at least two clubs. There are banquets to serve and parties to attend. There are queens to be elected and princesses to be crowned. The slogan is "I must be popular" and this means one must be seen at every school function or have a hand in everything that goes on about the school. It little matters whether one knows anything about Aristotle, about Newton, about Chaucer, but one does need to be able to discourse at great length on the private life of Rudy Vallée or Greta Garbo. In all this chaos, this "much ado about nothing," it is not entirely a young person's fault that he does not read. He is sincere when he says "But I haven't time to read." He can make a choice of course. He can decide he is going to cut out a few dancing parties and give more time to his work, but an adolescent youth is conventional—he goes with the crowd. He

does what he thinks his friends approve. You know his decision.

In the middle west we have small high schools dotted all over the country side. Many of them are isolated in farming districts. A group of districts decide to pool forces and build a high school for their children. A noble idea, but these good and conscientious parents can make mistakes. It is not always lack of funds that prevent a school from being first class. It may be these worthy citizens do not know what constitutes a good school. They fail to furnish good library facilities because they know nothing about good library facilities. The same lack of information operates in selecting teachers. Miss Jones is a friend of a school board member and without further inquiry she becomes the English teacher. Miss Jones may have no background to guide her in selecting. A case of "the blind leading the blind."

The entire scheme of living, in these United States, for the last fifty years has tended to produce a student of immature mind not ready to grasp thorough college work. This life has all been so superficial, so whirling. An English professor, who has spent several years in English universities, in discussing with me the problem of our freshman, compared the average American student with the average English student. In the English universities, students go without food in order to purchase books. They delight in the fact that they possess desirable books. They buy thirty-five to forty books during a semester. They use the library only for rare copies. In this country students would consider it highway robbery if they had to forego food in order to purchase books. Potentially English students do not have superior minds to American youth. The English have had a background which for generations has exalted scholarship. We have acquired an outlook that makes "being busy and doing things" important.

We cannot in the short space of four years, change all the reading habits our students acquire in their educational and home environment, but with a little concentrated effort we feel that we can help the situation.

An ideal arrangement to further interest in reading among our freshmen would be a library with a large airy attractive room, books in attractive bindings arranged on open shelves. The student could handle books, compare books, become acquainted with them in every respect. He could be independent of printed lists from which to make reading selections. There would be an adviser present to help him select books which would build a solid foundation for the reading to come later. The student would begin with the old

standard authors and advance to the modern. Students often think old authors dull and out-of-date. This misconception can sometimes be altered by the method the adviser takes in describing the author and his books to the student. I well remember the system my older sister used when I was a small child. She described each book she read in such glowing, exciting adjectives, that I immediately became interested and of my own free will decided to read that book. College freshman students are only adolescent children after all and can be inspired much in the same way.

Insufficient housing or insufficient money to hire a reader's adviser often makes such an arrangement impossible to be had. The next best thing, it seems to me, is to establish the open shelves even though the services of an adviser are not available. At least, this would give the student a chance to handle books and make his own selection.

Our library has not been fortunate enough, up to the present time, to have either of these plans. Spring semester we shall have a small section in the reference room devoted to books for freshman browsing. The only supervision for this will come from reference attendants or what attention the loan department is able to give it and therefore may not be so successful as we think. The method I have had to use has been a loan attendant serving as a go-between for the student by bringing a small number of books from which he can make his selection. This person is not always available at the desk, so many students fail to get this service.

For two years we have given the freshman instruction in the use of the library. Two class periods in every English section are devoted to this. The lessons are taught by the library staff members. Although necessarily brief, this teaching has been successful and the students are showing marked improvement in their ability to use the simple reference guides. This showing of improvement has made us ambitious. Lectures in the English classes early in the year are being considered. These lectures, given by authorities, would serve as a guide to the selection of books made by the freshman during the semester and would be organized in such a way that the student could understand the satisfaction he can derive from reading.

All this does not mean that we are coddling our freshmen or trying to give them a sugar-coated education. That is what we are trying to avoid. The work I have done has no research value. It comes only from my experiences, but it has given me the strong desire to show these students how to unlock the great stores of information and culture while they are freshmen. The rest will take care of itself.

"Touched by a light that hath no name
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung."

—WHITTIER

Book Reviewing Media And The Book Review Digest

By SIDNEY DITZION

In Charge, Serials Division, Library, The College of the City of New York

ALTHOUGH the book review has always been written for book buyers, librarians and the general public, its chief value actually lies in the informational content it offers to a far more extensive reading group. Composed of readers who have neither the funds with which to buy nor the time in which to read many books, this group is more interested in the abstracting or epitomizing function of the reviewer than in his evaluative remarks. Granting that the critical evaluation which accompanies every good review is intended as a guide to the choice of a particular book, we must recognize that it serves its readers best as a concise contribution to measuring the importance of the author of this book.

It is true that librarians employ reviews as an aid to selection. Moreover, a short glance at the situation reveals that the number of such librarians must be comparatively small. In our colleges and universities, selection submits to course requirements and faculty demands. In the public libraries, with appropriations notoriously scant, the strength of public pressure and the impelling popularity of certain books are the prevailing bases of selection.

There are two divisions of the book selecting public, the specialist and the general reader. Publisher's sales show convincingly that the latter is very little stimulated by reviews, even when these are most favorable. As for the specialist—he is indeed amply provided for. In addition to a mass of "trade" literature, which we can reasonably expect him to read, he has his own professional background and that of his colleagues with whom he has daily contact.

Keeping in mind the ultimate reception of book reviews by a summary-seeking public, the writer has prepared a comparison of the major book reviewing media. An attempt has been made to discover which of these cover most adequately the various subject fields. At the same time it has been possible to estimate how individual periodicals divide their space and attention.

The quantitative method used in this problem assumes that editors are accepting only reviews which live up to the standards of quality they have set. Thus one editor writes: "A satisfactory book-review should do three things: It should, as far as possible, make clear to the reader what the author of the book in question undertook to do; it should give him, also, a skeleton knowledge of the book's contents and finally, it should leave in his mind a definite impression of the book's quality."¹ And another: "The first

requisite of a good review is that it should give a clear idea of the book under review, and the second is that it should come to a definite conclusion as to the merit of the book."² A perusal of the major critical magazines will vindicate the method used.

Using the *Book Review Digest* (March to August cumulations of 1932 and 1933) a tabulation was made showing for the magazines therein analyzed: (1) Number of reviews entered in the Digest; (2) Classes (Dewey) in which these fall; and (3) Number of words employed in each of these reviews. Because of certain limitations found to exist in the compilation of the *Digest*, and in view of the obvious intent of periodicals like *The Journal of Physical Chemistry* and *Journal of Political Economy*, results regarding these specialized organs were not accepted. Since it is impossible to present the huge scope and variety of statistical material obtained, a tabular summary of only the major findings follows:

The most obvious fact to be noticed in this table is that four of the periodicals listed—*Herald Tribune Books*, *Boston Transcript*, *Times Book Review*, and *London Times Literary Supplement*—are most consistently ahead in breadth of interest, length, and number of reviews. Indeed, in the very specialties of specialized organs they often excel. This is not surprising when one takes into account their nature, format, and frequency, all of which obviate the necessity of selecting and pruning, strictures which must indeed bind the monthlies and quarterlies of narrower interests. *The Saturday Review of Literature* shows as great a variety of interest as the four leading weeklies, but cannot be grouped with them because it does its reviewing on a much smaller scale. It approaches the leaders neither in number nor in length of reviews.

The discrepancy between the number of reviews in any one magazine and the total number of reviews might lead one to suspect that there is general disagreement as to which books deserve to be reviewed, and that there is very little overlapping among the periodicals. The explanation of this discrepancy will be found in the large number of entries in *The Digest* for books which have been noticed in the *Booklist*, *New York Public Library New Technical Books*, etc., but not in any—or perhaps in only one—of the major reviewing media.

There is another of the summary's outstanding traits which may cause some wonder in the reader. It may be difficult to believe that the book review, which started as an interpreter of "literature", should

¹ Adams, J. Donald. In Wayne Carl's *Book Reviewing* (New York: Knopf, 1927), 52-53.

² Canby, Henry S. *Ibid.*, p. 60.

give to that field proportionately less space than it does to others. The writer offers no explanation for this apparent anomaly. One may suggest that this is in accord with the writer's contention that the book review is most vital as a summary of information, and therefore may be shorter for "literature" than for the other fields of knowledge. Or, again, this may be a manifestation of post-war stress on the physical and social sciences.

Some notes concerning outstanding features which do not appear in the table might well be added here. *The Times Literary Supplement* reviewed most books in "metaphysics" and "modern philosophers" with a median length of 1,000 words for these subjects. *Herald Tribune Books* stood forth in "ethics" with 900-word reviews. In "modern religions", *The Times Book Review* and *Herald Tribune Books* made a better showing than *The Christian Century*. *The Saturday Review of Literature* allowed 1,200 words for "sociology" and so outran by a good margin all competitors. All of the four "newspaper" reviews consistently used twice as many words for "economics" as did the *American Economic Review*. *Herald Tribune Books* and *The Boston Transcript* championed the "pure sciences", while *The Times Literary Supplement* and *The Times Book Review* surpassed in "physiology" and "zoology" respectively. "Amusements" found themselves well presented in *The Boston Transcript* with 500-word reviews. *The Times Literary Supplement*, as was to be expected, did best for "English Literature". In "American Literature", *Herald Tribune Books* did noticeably better than *The Saturday Review of Literature*.

Many will demand that qualifying restrictions be placed upon conclusions such as have been outlined

above. In the past, librarians have stressed the importance of going to the specialists for authoritative reviews, assuming at the same time that these specialists did not ordinarily write for the weekly papers. This may have been true once, but is no longer so. Important men in every field are being called upon regularly by these papers to review books in their separate spheres. On the other hand, it has been maintained by many that review readers would fare better under the guidance of intelligent staff sociologists, scientists, etc. This point is well made since all too often the book review is used by professional men as a device for damning their rivals or airing their own views on a subject.

In trying to discover the wheres and whys of peculiarities in the data obtained, the inadequacy of *The Book Review Digest* was revealed. One should be correct in assuming that, since most of the indexing of book reviews has been withdrawn from the general periodical guides, this work has been absorbed by *The Digest*, an assumption which will probably mislead the user. The compilers of *The Digest* do not attempt to enter books which have been reviewed in only one or two periodicals. This policy rules out most of the material which appears in the specialized magazines listed in *The Digest* as analyzed. Most strange to relate, moreover, even when all other reviews of certain books have been entered, references to reviews in these specialized organs have been omitted in a great number of instances. The reviews in question have been long and, by all means, authoritative. Did they arrive too late for entry? *The Digest* does make second entries for late arrivals. At any rate, the present writer counts almost five dozen reviews thus slighted.

	PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY		RELIGION		SOCIAL SCIENCES		PURE SCIENCE		USEFUL ARTS		FINE ARTS		LITERA- TURE		HISTORY	
NUMBER OF BOOKS TABULATED	64		99		280		53		106		88		168		233	
<i>Boston Transcript</i>	28	500	37	450	72	500	22	300	15	400	24	450	55	200	148	500
<i>Christian Century</i>	11	300	38	900	18	300									42	200
<i>Christ. Science Monitor</i>					20	300					15	500			36	600
<i>Commonweal</i>	*		7	300	19	300							31	200	35	200
<i>Herald Tribune Books</i>	18	900	28	500	94	500	23	500	30	500	39	500	97	300	174	600
<i>Nation</i>	7	400	*		32	700	9	650					37	250	47	300
<i>New Republic</i>	6	500			41	300	10	200					28	200	60	300
<i>New Statesman & Nation</i>	6	500			23	600							29	400	43	400
<i>Saturday Rev. of Lit.</i>	16	600	9	350	56	300	19	250	9	350	22	300	65	400	107	600
<i>Spectator</i>	*		8	600	23	600	9	700			13	200	34	300	60	300
<i>Springfield Republican</i>	16	200	15	500	47	600			12	300	22	250	34	500	94	300
<i>Times (London) Lit. Supp.</i>	29	550	30	500	75	500	31	300	12	500	35	600	71	600	132	600
<i>Times (N. Y.) Book Review</i>	19	600	14	500	101	600	31	500	32	500	39	500	56	500	165	700
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II

Column I—Number of Reviews

Column II—Median number of words

* Interested in subject although not significantly.

Public Library Extension Work In The Prison

By THEODORA KELLOGG

Librarian, Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y.

THE WORK of the Seymour Library in further extending its loans in Auburn, and in extending loans to Auburn Prison, came about in the summer of 1928 through the initiative of the Protestant Chaplain, Mr. George A. Stott. Mr. Stott had frequently borrowed books from the Seymour Library for the prisoners, or for his own use in connection with his work among the prisoners, and had sometimes submitted lists of books to the librarian of the Seymour Library for suggestion as to purchase for the Prison Library from their State funds. In June he asked the librarian to visit the Prison Library and make suggestions concerning the arrangement of books, their classification, charging, etc., thinking that it would be a help to the men in charge to have some one come in from outside. The librarian agreed—providing that a guard accompany them—and met the three men who were in charge of the Prison Library, which was located in the old Education building about two city blocks from the main entrance.

A second visit was made later, at which time the librarian offered the suggestion that a collection of books from the Seymour Library be sent to the Prison Library for the use of the prisoners in the cells to be charged out like their own books. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm and the Prison librarians promised to look after these books and to make a report, after a time, concerning their use.

Some of the prisoners go to the Prison Library for books, but each cell is furnished with a catalog and requests are taken by the wing waiters—the men who have the care of the cell blocks. The Prison librarian then distributes the books. Formerly this was done twice a week, but is now done once a day for those prisoners who wish to have a book.

In October a nucleus of fifty books was sent as a small beginning. Each was furnished with a fresh pocket date slip, and a fresh card for use in charging—the original card being kept at the Seymour Library for charging records. A list of the books was also sent. For the Library records a "P" was marked on the shelf-list against the accession number of the copy sent and from the book cards a circulation was counted twice a month, as is done with other Extension books.

No discarded books were sent to the Prison, nor books just ready to be discarded, but books which had seen service at the Main Library and of which some good might still be had. These books are not expected to be returned so the Prison librarian was furnished with a "Discard" stamp for the books

which, in his judgment, could no longer be used. The selection of books was entirely in fiction, as the Prison Library already had a certain amount of non-fiction, and anything—not too entirely feminine—was sent as the prison population is, of course, made up of a great diversity of interests and tastes. Some cannot read at all and some never will read, but a book will fill in many an hour for those who can and may be inclined to read.

Close contact has been maintained, almost from the beginning, between Auburn Prison and the Village and City of Auburn. Auburn was founded in 1793 by Colonel Hardenburgh and other Revolutionary soldiers on the frontier who came from Orange and Herkimer County, New York, and from New England, and who had been given grants of land by the United States Congress and by the State of New York that had been bought from the Indians. At that time Auburn was a two-day walk from Utica, the nearest settled place to the east. These days followed the pioneer work of the Jesuit missionaries, working south and west from Canada, and the Moravian missionaries, working north and west from Pennsylvania, both elements greatly influencing the Indians of this region.

Auburn Prison was established through an act of Legislature in 1816 and on April 12 three of the leading citizens of Auburn were authorized by law to build the Institution. One of these, with two other citizens, gave the site on the banks of the Owasco Outlet at a point where valuable water power could be obtained. Architects and builders were engaged, an outside wall started at once, shops erected, and by the winter of 1817 the South wing was prepared as a cell block to receive criminals from the jails of the adjacent counties. These criminals were used to aid in the work of construction, but the mixing of convict labor with free workmen resulted in riots and led to the establishment in 1820 of the Auburn Guard, which was provided with an armory built within the front wall of the Prison. By 1823 the massive central building and the north and south wings of stone construction were completed, as were also the wooden workshops for the coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, spinners and tailors.

From this time until about the period of the Civil War these shops were all kept busy with handiwork. The people of Auburn and vicinity raised their own flax for linen and wool for homespun and the women of the households, or those who made it their business to visit houses for this purpose, would spin the flax and wool into thread and yarn. This was then taken to the Prison to be woven into linen for sheets

and table linen, or woven into coverlets for beds or cloth for clothing. These facts came out when the Seymour Library received a letter requesting information concerning quilts woven at Auburn Prison and, as this letter was received the year following the riot of July, 1929, when all the prison shop records had been burned, all available information had to be gathered from people now living in Auburn.

In 1885 Dr. Frederick Sefton came to Auburn as physician to the Prison for the State Hospital for the Insane which, about 1891, was removed to Matteawan. Later, as a Trustee of the Seymour Library, he became Chairman of the Building Committee for the present library building and is now President of the Library Board.

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, one of the cultured men of means in Auburn, became greatly interested in prison reform and in 1913, as Chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform, entered Auburn Prison as convict "Tom Brown" in order to learn prison procedure from the inside. Later, as Warden of Sing Sing Prison and of Portsmouth Naval Prison, he worked out many reforms of lasting value. He established the Welfare League at Auburn Prison and "Tom Brown Day" became an annual institution. His sons have carried on his work. Mr. Charles D. Osborne—one of the Trustees of the Seymour Library—is President of the National Society of Penal Information or The Osborne Association, as it has been renamed this past year.

Naturally books by and about Thomas Mott Osborne and all recently published books on prison work are frequently used in Auburn. Warden Lawes' *Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing* has been reserved constantly ever since it was put in the Library in May, 1932.

The riot of July 28, 1929, occurred on a Sunday noon, which was made quiet by the intense heat of the day, when Auburn was startled by hearing the firing of guns by the convicts who had obtained entry into the Prison arsenal and who then set fire to the south cell block and to all the wooden workshops. Every man and boy in Auburn who could carry firearms assisted in the work of keeping order without the walls while guards, police, State troopers and firemen from all the neighboring cities battled with the rioting and flames within. By night all the prisoners, except the four who escaped in the first of the outbreak, were crowded back into the north cell block and electricians had erected search lights which were trained on the whole Prison enclosure.

With this fire went the century-old shops with their looms and all their records—a great historical loss—but gone also was the unsanitary, crowded,

century-old cell block, making room for the new, modern cell block which has since taken its place and for a second for which plans have been made for replacing the north cell block.

The books loaned by the Seymour Library, being mostly in the Education building which was unharmed, were scarcely affected by the July riot. But in the December riot, which followed as an after-clap, many of the Library's books were in the cells which were "frisked" by the State troopers when, in searching for knives and firearms, all the cell contents, including marriage certificates and other personal belongings, were thrown in a heterogeneous mass into the corridors.

Since this time the prison control has been thoroughly reorganized; abused privileges done away with, strict discipline maintained, and the men housed in less crowded and more modern and sanitary buildings.

In May, 1929, fifty books of fiction had been sent to Auburn Prison, in addition to the fifty which had been the initial loan of the year before. In June, 1930, another fifty were sent and at that time a very careful accounting of Seymour Library books was made by the Prison librarian through the Chaplain. Mr. Stott, who reported sixty-nine books as worn-out or lost in the "frisking" of the cells. Nineteen additional books were then sent to bring the number to an even 100. Since that time a careful accounting has been made each June by the Prison librarian and the collection built up by an additional twenty-five books and as many more as are needed to make up the quota to take the place of those worn-out so that by June, 1933, the number of books from the Seymour Library numbered 175. It is planned to increase this number. In addition, back numbers of circulating copies of magazines, and donations of books not needed by the Library, have been sent to the Prison as gifts.

Credit must be given to the fearless, disinterested work of the Chaplains, Warden and the Prison physicians, one of whom, Dr. Frank L. Heacox, acting as Warden for a time after the December riot, did much to better the welfare, especially the diet, of the men. After the July riot, the electrician in charge of installing the Prison auxiliary lighting and power system used the technical books in the Seymour Library to help work out his problems and the Chaplain and the Prison physicians frequently use the Library's resources as a laboratory for sociological, psychological and historical research as a means of bettering the condition and rehabilitating the men under their care.

Spring Market

It's foolish to bring money
To any spring wood,
Jewels won't help you,
Gold's no good.

Silver won't buy you
One small leaf.
You may bring joy here,
You may bring grief.

—LOUISE DRISCOLL

Horseshoe Or Millstone?

By ETHEL M. FAIR

Director, Library School, New Jersey College for Women

THE LOAN DESK is the heart of the library." We have been brought up on that thesis. It has been ably defended by the best organizers of loan departments and the idea behind the statement is true. The place which registers the vitality of the other departments and supplies them with the stimulus for further activity; the vital organ through which the stream of circulation flows, which pulsates with the library's demands; the organ which can either accelerate or retard the circulation, may be graphically described as the "heart of the library".

The loan desk also is the library's clearing house. It supplies the accounting system by which demands are recorded; by which the borrowed item is put into circulation, used and returned—the loan entered by the borrower as an asset and by the library as a loan made and returned to be again negotiated.

In the evolution of the housing of public libraries, the loan desk was developed to accommodate the activities which these two figures suggest. Here the library personnel added the human agent to accomplish these services. Here the library's book stock was converted into the satisfaction of borrower's needs. Here the necessary clearing house records were cared for. All the conditions for the worker's personal comfort were taken into consideration making it possible for one or two assistants or for an augmented staff to work with records and borrowers with a minimum amount of confusion. When the simple, rectangular desk proved too small for the growing institution, "wings" were added at either end extending the surface and capacity and still keeping the radius small. Continued growth added backward extensions leaving an enclosure approachable by the borrower, with an opening giving the assistant access to the stock from which to satisfy the borrower's request; a veritable horseshoe symbolizing the happy accomplishment of a service.

And so the desk became the architectural center of the circulation area, symbolizing the heart of the library. Conspicuous it was in location and dignity; so fixed in its place that any removal left a scar. As floor plans were elaborated and other departments added, the "desk" retained its central commanding position.

But by the same evolution which made it the architectural center, the heart of the library, the clearing house for records, it became also a barrier between the borrower and the book collection, between the reader and the adviser on reading. No entrance to the hall of books but was cut off by a sturdy barrier—a symbol of prohibition, a citadel of watchful assistants, or at best a "bar" over which to lean. And behind the barrier the assistants tried to keep hands

busy making errorless records while ascertaining the character of the book returned, the borrower's new need, and the speed with which the waiting line of borrowers was being served.

Now I submit that in spite of the apparently natural development of the institution of the loan desk, its present pattern and use are no longer suitable to the best library service and organization. Its very presence cuts off any inviting approach to the book collection, causes the hesitant borrower to be confronted by official eyes, and gives the mark of unwarranted authority to the assistants assembled behind it. (To the world at large the assistant in this position of authority is "the librarian".) It practically requires of the assistants there stationed both clerical duties and the highest professional service.

From the time when "the librarian" was in actual fact the person carrying out all the duties connected with the circulation of books to the present complex organization of even medium sized public libraries, the duties of the book expert and the clerical assistant have become disastrously combined in the work which is carried on behind the desk. Disastrously, in that the clerical work crowds out the exchange of ideas on books.

It seems clear, then, that satisfactory organization, free from the objections mentioned above, can never be attained in a busy circulating department as long as this piece of furniture is allowed to occupy the place into which it has grown in the architectural scheme, as long as it continues to be a barrier to the book collection, an area for conflicting duties of the staff and a false symbol of authority. The services which the wooden horseshoe has housed must be differentiated as records and as book selecting which must be located and housed as befits each service.

It must be made natural and easy for the borrower to arrive at the desk where his book is returned; where he asks to be directed; and where he passes by an attendant who supplies him with such records as will assist him in keeping track of his borrowings. It should be made possible for him to see in the accessible distance the attentive assistant whose mind and hand are on the book which will meet his need. And it is desirable that the librarian should be easily found by any citizen who desires to know the director of one of his public institutions. But by the very nature of these three specifications, it is impossible to provide for them within the limits of a wooden horseshoe.

As long as we continue to throw into prominence the machinery of book circulation, the routine work of the loan desk, rather than subordinating the machinery and making the books and the book expert

conspicuously available; as long as we continue to make the clerical assistant who may have learned the routines on the job at the desk, the person with whom the borrower has the most contact; or to consume the book expert's time by scheduling him for clerical duties at the desk, we shall be responsible for creating in the mind of the borrower (and the taxpayer) the impression that library work does not require highly trained personnel; and we shall fail to develop positions in the circulation department which can be filled only by that all too rare person who knows books and people.

Therefore the architectural plan must be changed so that these clerical and professional services can be differentiated and adequately housed. The entrance must be made easy and the exit controlled. This may be done by desks paralleling the passageway without barring the entrance. A discharging counter should be designed as part of the entrance area. It would be preferable to have this adjacent to a work room where circulating records and duties are cared for, thereby keeping these routines out of the public's sight. A simpler service counter or desk may be designed at the exit where the reader's charged books may be supplied with date cards and the charging record verified, or where the books may be charged by means of the older systems. If the library agency is too small to warrant separate discharging and charging counters which require double staffing, the two services may be combined in a narrow parallel-counter enclosure dividing the entrance and exit traffic and manned by assistants serving both counters. This narrow enclosure should, like the discharging counter above, show a minimum of the circulation machinery. For this purpose, book conveyors or belt-hung storage trays should be constructed under the receiving counter to remove the accumulating volumes from the working space to the room behind the scenes for revision, for sorting, shelving, or even for slipping.

With these counters constructed for clerical work the efficient attendant, whose chief concern is the correct recording or smoothing out of the borrower's account, supplying the added information to simplify the borrower's dilemma, giving the accurate direction in answer to the borrower's inquiry, may develop a perfection in these services which creates a cordiality bespeaking the service of the library.

And when the barrier ceases to stand between the borrower and the book, the borrower unencumbered by an armful of books, finds himself face to face with the assistant with whom he can talk of books, free to consider the selection, away from the money changers. By the same arrangement the assistant who knows books is untroubled by the irritations of records and fines and is free to discover the reader's need.

Large departmentalized libraries such as the Cleveland Public Library, Los Angeles Public Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, classify the services within the library and provide both for clerical and for expert book service.

It will be argued that in a smaller library where

"every assistant does everything" or where the staff seems too small to divide by character of duties, such specialization is neither practical nor possible. To librarians working with the accustomed plan, the task of reorganizing both the staff and the architectural plan seems overwhelming. But the Carnegie Library of Atlanta differentiated the services long before it could afford to remodel the arrangement of the circulation room.

In a type of plan referred to by the architect, Mr. Alfred Morton Githens, as the "Ell plan" (the plan used in buildings at Winchester, Massachusetts; Riverside, Illinois²; and Pasadena, California) the desk stands parallel to and at the side of the thoroughfare from the entrance, with the rear of the desk opening toward work rooms or stack space.

In recent branches built in Trenton, New Jersey; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Albany, New York; and Gary, Indiana, the desk is located against the entrance partition between the entrance and exit. This design affords an unobstructed view of the public areas of the library and makes possible the organization, as such, of the clerical work of borrowers' records even though it does not remove from the desk area the work of slipping, sorting, etc. Carriers could be installed connecting the desk area with work room on the floor below or above where typists and clerks cared for additional records.

Too little thought and planning have been given to the more advantageous systems to bring changes about rapidly. We have been content to work in the old buildings with the inherited allotment of duties. The differentiation between clerical and professional duties in a circulation department and the satisfactory grading of positions will always be hampered by the piece of furniture which we have been accustomed to see conspicuous at the library door. The confusion in the minds of the citizen as to what is "so difficult about being a librarian", as to what difference there is between the assistant who knows books and the "girl who graduated from high school and got a position in the library" will always be increased by the position of authority which this piece of furniture seems to establish. And the citizen will take for final the partial information on the resources of the library which he receives from "the librarian" who stands between him and the books, as long as the desk continues to be the conspicuous barrier which it is.

Therefore, this standardized loan desk, entrenched in our architectural plans, which probably evolved out of the necessity of enabling one person to perform all the functions of the circulation department, has outlived its usefulness. It is no longer a horseshoe typifying the happy contact between librarian and reader but a millstone dragging us back from differentiating and allocating the duties performed in the satisfactory accomplishment of service between book and borrower.

¹ *LIB. JOUR.* 57:616-19, July, 1932.

² *Architectural Forum*, June, 1932.

Librarian Authors

MARIE EMILE GILCHRIST was educated in Cleveland schools, at Western Reserve and Smith colleges. Following her graduation from Smith in 1916 she entered the Cleveland Public Library where she remained until 1918, when she entered first an insurance office and

continued—along with the Stevenson Room Poetry Group—through the years. After a year in the Stevenson Room, Miss Gilchrist became assistant in the Popular Library (general fiction room). She left the employ of the Cleveland Public Library in the fall of 1930.

During the summers of 1928 and 1930 she was a member of the Macdowell Colony at Peterborough, N. H. Her part of *Writing Poetry*, published in June 1932 by Houghton Mifflin, which contains work of the Stevenson Room Poetry Group, was written her first summer there. One of the book's several revisions was made there during the second, and it was revised for the last time during the summer of 1932 in Marquette, Michigan, where Miss Gilchrist was doing research for a book on the shipping of the Great Lakes.



Marie Emile Gilchrist

MARJORIE PROVOST'S *Vagabond's Ward*, published in 1931 by Harper, grew out of a conversation about the elusive and always curiously vital François Villon. The inspiration to put him into a book that children might learn to know him as they know Robin Hood, King Arthur and Saint Francis was such a delightful one she "really regretted the fact that she could no longer stay in Old Paris when the task was finished."

Miss Provost was born in Greenwich Village and her childhood was spent largely in traveling. She says "we have lived in more places than I can remember from as far North as Montreal to as far South as Miami. Both for this reason and because of ill health my education was chiefly under home guidance and when six years ago I found it convenient to seek a position it was an almost instinctive gesture for me to turn to a library."

She entered the Newark, N. J., Public Library in July, 1925, and she has felt that it has been a valuable experience. She says: "It was a really exhilarating experience to be surrounded by books of all sorts and to feel my way among them trying to decide what made certain books popular, getting an instinctive 'feel' when I happened across a book written in uninspired prose, learning to understand and sympathize with children and nursing an ambition to become a children's writer myself."

She is interested in amateur dramatics, likes to collect first editions, note-paper, and musical scores, and enjoys walking. She is also very much interested in anything about tea—tea shops, tea plantations, etc. and says that "among my literary fragments is a monumental work on the subject that will never be completed." She is interested in all kinds of writing, although children's books interest her most at the present time, and always writes in longhand "to the amusement," she says, "of almost everyone who knows me." She intends to go on writing books for children and in this connection says: "It is with a sense of real advantage that I look ahead."

later the publicity service of the American Red Cross, Lake Division. She held a fellowship in English at Smith College, 1920-1921, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1921. She worked in the Hampshire Bookshop at Northampton, Mass., during 1922, then returned to Cleveland.

Wide Pastures, a first book of poems, was published by Macmillan in May, 1926. The fall of 1926 she again entered the Cleveland Public Library as assistant in the Stevenson Room for Young People and helped to organize the Stevenson Room Poetry Group in the winter of 1927. This was directed by Miss Gilchrist. In 1929 the Adult Poetry Group was formed at the Library, a gathering which has

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Editorial Forum

Course In Adult Education

OF UNUSUAL INTEREST to librarians will be the general course in adult education to be offered by the Adult Education Department of Teachers College, Columbia University, from July 9 to August 17 this summer. The course will be under the general direction of Mrs. Morriss and other faculty members, but will to a large extent utilize authorities in the special fields, including Dr. Finley of the *New York Times*, Dean



Russell and Professor Kandel of Teachers College, and possibly Mr. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, and Professor Moley. Among librarian lecturers there will be Miss Flexner, Readers' Adviser of the New York Public Library, and Miss Witmer, librarian of Teachers College Library.

The first three weeks will be a general survey course covering adult education work in libraries, public schools, museums, etc., including the various types of programs such as current education, correspondence courses, rural adult education, radio, leisure time activities, and recreation. Some attention will also be given to the organizational set-up for adult education, such as local adult education councils and national groups, and to significant developments in adult education in foreign countries.

The second part of the course will cover in a practical laboratory way some of the less usual methods employed in adult education, such as discussion groups, panel discussions, and forums, and will be conducted by Lyman Bryson of the Des Moines Public Forums. Mr. Bryson is well known to librarians for his special interest in readable books and his noteworthy contributions to the Adult Education Seminars. He will be the speaker at the last General Session and has been asked to lead the panel discussion at the Adult Education Round Table at the Montreal Conference.

The two sessions offer excellent opportunity to librarians who want to get a broad view and general background understanding of the many and varied developments in adult education during recent years and to become acquainted with outstanding specialists in fields that closely touch the library.

The "Fairy Godmother" of Story-Telling

STORY-TELLING is a very old, a very beautiful art. To think much of it carries one's vision to scenes of glorious antiquity. The tellers of the stories of which Homer's *Iliad* was compounded; the transmitters of the legends of history; the grannies of age-old tradition whose stories are part of Celtic folk-lore, of Germanic myths, of Asiatic wonder-tales—these are but younger brothers and sisters to generations of story-tellers. There was a time when story-telling was the chiefest of the arts of entertainment; kings and warriors could ask for nothing better; serfs and children were satisfied with nothing less. In all times there have been occasional revivals of this pastime, and in no time has the art died out.

The story-teller has always been an interpreter of life. He interprets the life embodied in his story to the common life which throbs through his audience. The very first demand that the race may and ought to make upon its story-tellers is that they develop in themselves a personality whose charm and optimistic vigor is worth transmitting in the stories they tell to others, young or old.

Marie L. Shedlock has contributed much to the continuing influence of the art of story-telling. Perhaps never, since the really old days, did story-telling so nearly reach a recognized level of dignity as a legitimate and general art of entertainment as during the years Miss Shedlock was in the United States and Canada, drawing hundreds of listeners to her distinguished interpretations of Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales.

It is fitting that this month all over the country in school, libraries, settlements, and clubhouses, celebrations in honor of her eightieth birthday are being arranged. A special story-telling number of *The Horn Book* has been given over to tributes to "The Fairy Godmother" of story-telling by educators and librarians, both here and abroad, and by such well-known patrons of the art as Anne Carroll Moore, Alice Jordan, Padraic Colum and others. No one who was ever fortunate enough to be one of her enthralled listeners will ever forget her charm and personality, the sincerity and genuineness that marked her success as a great story-teller, a joy bringer.

Preservation Of Public Documents

A CONFERENCE of Southern librarians, representing seven states, to survey the work now being done in the preservation of public documents and other social science source material, to lay plans for further development of library resources in this field, to discuss the use of documentary material by social scientists, and to encourage and stimulate the public documents movement in the South was held the last of March. With Dr. Kuhlman, chairman of the A. L. A. Public Documents Committee, as the principal speaker, tracing the history of the present movement, and many other authorities on the subject reporting on their activities in this field, it was shown that the document collections in the South have developed for the most part in recent years.

The South is traditionally a laggard in library matters, but there have been numerous indications in the past few years that it is coming to a realization of the importance of preserving its own records. Formerly this task has been carried on in considerable measure by outside agencies, notably the University of Chicago, Wisconsin State Historical Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, and others. Since the beginning of the present century the Southern historical societies, the state department of archives, and later the colleges, universities and state libraries have entered the collecting field with enthusiasm and zeal. Led by such institutions as the Virginia State Library, the North Carolina Commission, the University of North Carolina, Duke University and, more recently, the University of Virginia, the South is busily engaged in collecting state and regional material upon a national basis. The widespread interest and enthusiasm displayed in this public documents conference is a highly significant indication of the current trend in the South.

Important Paper Test

THE WEARING QUALITIES of book paper suitable for reference books is to be given a practical test in Volume 13 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*. The plan has been worked out by the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Scribner's have printed twenty-five copies of Volume 13 to be put into use in twenty-five different libraries in seventeen states and Canada. This widely scattered distribution makes it possible to test the papers under different climatic conditions as well as to test its general durability.

Each third of this volume is printed on a different paper. Two of these are rag stock and one the finest grade of wood pulp. The first third is on the same paper that is being used in the regular trade edition of the set, namely, "American Writing Paper, 100 per cent rag." The second third is on "Worthy Permanent Book Paper, 100 per cent rag, white," and the third section is on Dillon & Collins paper, made from special purified wood cellulose. In addition there are two sample sheets of each paper at the end of the volume to permit later checking and testing without harming the text.

Codes Beginning To Touch Libraries

THOUGH LIBRARIES will not organize under the N.R.A., the codes are beginning to touch them at several points, especially those of printing, publishing and bookselling. The complicated Graphic Arts Code signed on February 26 has affected the cost of book production, both as to printing and binding, just as the textile and paper codes affected costs last fall. Wages, especially in binderies, have increased, hours have decreased. The system of cost finding for printing plants, still to be worked out, will affect book production costs still more. With the Graphic Arts Code disposed of, the Administration has found

time to turn to publishing codes, and these are expected to be given hearings this month (The text is not available at this writing, as the details are now being given re-analysis by the various N.R.A. Boards). All provisions will be given public discussion at the hearing which will be shortly announced.

In the meantime, the Booksellers' Code was signed April 13. This code contains a price maintenance provision affecting current books, which binds the publishers and jobbers as well as booksellers in their sales to libraries, as the administration considered that all sales to ultimate consumers were retail sales and that libraries were ultimate consumers. An exception is made to this net price provision on current books so as to permit discounts to all libraries of public character but not to librarians as individuals or to libraries other than public libraries. Provision is also made that the Booksellers' Code Authority may, with the approval of the Administration, determine a fixed scale of discounts for all library sales. It is to be presumed that such discount maximums when worked out will be in harmony with the publishers. The Booksellers' Code, which is a subsection of the General Retail Code, might thus come to contain discounts of 25 per cent maximum on current trade books. Before enactment there must be hearings leading to an approval of the administrator and with administration members sitting on the Board which hears the discussion.

The American Library Association, through its Book Buying Committee, of which Carl L. Cannon of Yale University Library is Chairman, is closely in touch with these developments to represent library interests, and the steps in such developments can be more accurately forecast when the Publishers Codes have been accepted for hearing and all provisions under them studied.

Librarians should be ready to congratulate booksellers on obtaining some relief from a long endured oppression and it is significant that the price maintenance provision for current books had the full approval of the Consumers' Advisory Board in Washington. One member of the Board stated that "the social advantage of having properly manned bookstores in every community" justified the experiment. A librarian certainly cannot be fully satisfied with the book service of his community unless there is bookstore service that measures up to the present needs both as to stock and personnel. Bookselling has come near to extinction in this era of price wars.

Forthcoming Issues

ARTICLES SCHEDULED for the June 1 issue include: "University Library Binding", by Frank K. Walter, librarian, University of Minnesota Library; "My Impressions of Chinese Libraries", by Samuel T. Y. Seng, director of the Library School at Boone University, Wuchang, China; "Employment Recovery Through Books", by Elizabeth Carter, reader's adviser, Jacksonville, Florida, Public Library; and, according to space, "Library Education", by Louis Shores, director, George Peabody Library School.

Library Books Reviewed

American Plays Printed, 1714-1830¹

"AMERICAN PLAYS PRINTED, 1714-1830, A Bibliographical Record", by Frank Pierce Hill, is a small octavo volume of 152 pages, printed by the Stanford University Press. This bibliography attempts to list all plays published between 1714 and 1830 written by American authors, by foreign authors living in America and by American authors living abroad. The last previous bibliography was that by Oscar Wegelin printed in 1905, and since that time many new plays and even new playwrights have been discovered, to be recorded in Mr. Hill's book. The most valuable feature of his list, and that which distinguishes it from previous lists, is the location of copies in ten leading collections, and in the few cases of very rare volumes which are not in these ten libraries, the locating of at least one copy somewhere in the country. This is a very important consideration, for nearly all researchers want not merely a record of a title, but wish to consult and use the volume itself.

Mr. Hill's bibliography is provided with two excellent indexes—one of titles and the other a chronological list of the plays. There are no biographies of authors and the few biographical notes concern the lesser known titles. In most cases the date and place of the earliest presentation of a play is given. The bibliography is comprehensive, evidently accurate and represents careful research in many libraries. Mr. Hill has made use of important secondary sources, including the invaluable Odell's *Annals of the New York Stage* and the researches of Oscar Wegelin, the pioneer in the field, to whom he gives frequent and due credit.

Of the doubtful English authors he has included the native James Ralph whose life was spent in England from 1724 to 1762, but has excluded John Crowne and James Sterling. Crowne could be excusably excluded, but it would seem as if Sterling who was more distinguished as a Marylander than as an Englishman, and whose life has been chronicled recently by Lawrence C. Wroth, was more of an American than Ralph.

All students of the early American drama will welcome Mr. Hill's book, for its completeness and especially for its locating of all titles in so many libraries. Would that other librarians who have shed the mantle of librarianship, might employ their time so profitably as Mr. Hill.

—CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,
Director, American Antiquarian
Society Library

¹ Hill, Frank P., Comp. *American Plays Printed 1714-1830, A Bibliographical Record*. Stanford Univ. Press, c. 1934. \$3.50.

Style In Cataloging²

THE AUTHOR of this pamphlet is the librarian of the Derby (England) Public Libraries and has previously written a treatise on *How to Catalogue a Local Collection*. In this present publication he has attempted to show "the correct way of setting out the entries . . . in a really good card catalogue in order that our English practice may be brought into agreement with the best American cards". The lack of printed cards in England and the scarcity of English textbooks on the subject of cataloging have been responsible for the variations in the forms of entries in the card catalogs, according to Mr. Ormerod.

The four main subjects that are discussed in the pamphlet and that are illustrated by many sample cards are: the dictionary catalog, the classified catalog, the shelf list and, what the author characterizes as, special material.

The greater part of the manual is devoted to the basic entries for a dictionary catalog and in this there are some variations from the accepted library cataloging in this country. The use of the unit card, for example, is recommended in the dictionary catalog for all entries except analytics. Although the author advocates the advantages of the unit card principle of cataloging, he does not carry it out to the fullest extent in the analytical entries.

The author has devised a rather long and involved method of his own for connecting related subjects with *see also* references because he says, "the subject does not appear to have received any attention in textbooks". The system of checking subject headings in common usage in the United States appears, however, to have been overlooked. The matter has been discussed in Mann's *Introduction to Cataloguing and Classification of Books* which is listed, in fact, in the "Selected Bibliography" at the close of the pamphlet.

Directions for the cataloging of pamphlets, newspaper clippings, maps, photographs and other ephemeral material of this kind are given in the last part under the heading "Special Material". Libraries having special collections in this field may be interested in the method of cataloging shown although a more detailed treatment is used than is customarily recommended.

For English libraries whose cataloging is not standardized this small manual is, indeed, a step in the right direction, but to American catalogers the value will be only for a compari-

² Ormerod, James. *Style in Card Cataloguing*. 2d ed. rev. Birmingham, C. Cambridge, Ltd. 1934. 2/-, 24pp.

son of methods. The scope is too limited to add anything new to practices already standardized in American libraries and to the growing bibliography on this subject.

—GRACE W. COTTS,
Head, Catalog Department, East Chicago, Indiana, Public Library

American Association For Adult Education

THE NINTH annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, to be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., May 21 to 24, will have especial interest and informative value for librarians. The meeting is to be held concurrently with a Special Conference of Community Organizations for Adult Education.

The program (tentatively outlined in the *Journal of Adult Education* for April, 1934) strongly reflects the motif of interdependence and cooperation of various present-day, community adult education enterprises, many of which librarians are quite directly concerned with today. General meetings will be devoted to the "Federal Emergency Educational Program"; "The New Deal in Education"; "The Library, Recreation, and Adult Education"; and "Community Experimentation and Organization for Adult Education". Special section meetings will consider, among other topics, "The Educational Program of the CCC Camps"; "Rural Trends in Literacy Programs"; "Art Trends in Literacy Progress"; "Art and Adult Education"; "Negro Adult Education"; "Alumni Education"; "Workers' Education and Labor Institutes"; "Adjustment Service and Guidance"; "Radio Education"; "Readable Books"; "Discussion Techniques"; "Parent Education"; "Public Forums"; etc.

The programs will, for the most part, be in the forms of discussions, symposia, panel discussions, Socratic dialogues, introductory talks with supplementary questions and answers. An unusually strong group of outstanding leaders and speakers in the several fields have been scheduled, including Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Everett Dean Martin, Lyman Bryson, Benson Y. Landis, George F. Zook, C. S. Marsh, Alain Locke, John C. Merriam, John Erskine, Harry A. Overstreet, H. S. Braucher, Arthur E. Bestor, Hilda W. Smith, Carl H. Milam, Miriam D. Tompkins, Jennie Flexner and Franklin F. Hopper. All meetings except two business sessions are open to librarians who register for attendance. Membership in the association is not necessary.

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University Of Denver
Receives Copy Of
"Beowulf"

A Copy of the William Morris edition of *The Beowulf* has been presented to the Library of the University of Denver by Mrs. Norton Bancroft, a member of the Friends of the Library. This copy is one of 308 copies made by William Morris in 1895 at the Kelmscott Press. The original manuscript of the famous poem, which was probably written in the eighth or ninth century, is located in the British Museum.

Public Works
Art Projects

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF Art Project has enriched the Los Angeles Public Library by two gifts of importance, the work of Los Angeles artists.

The first gift is a fresco, measuring 50 x 26 feet, on the wall of the open court known as the "Children's Court". It is the work of Charles Kessler, now a resident artist of Los Angeles, whose work has been exhibited in Paris, New York and Santa Fe galleries and who is known for his research study in the technique of fresco painting and his field study in Egypt and Italy. The subject of the Library fresco is "The Bison Hunt", a theme perpetuating Western adventure and folk-lore and presented in earth-browns, relieved by touches of ivory, black and a sky-line of blue.

The second gift is a decorative wall map made on canvas and applied to a wall in the foyer of the Central Library, representing the Library system of Central and forty-eight branch buildings. Each building is painted in miniature and due reproductions of architectural design and approximate street location given. It serves both as a directory and decorative piece of work, explaining the City Library system in Los Angeles. It is skillfully executed by Miss Gail Cleaves, a Los Angeles artist, who specializes in maps and book-plate designs.

Provides Library Aid
In "Old Home Town"

TO HELP maintain the Carnegie Library building which he was instrumental in obtaining for the town of Ravenna, Nebraska, his home from 1904-20, A. R. Kinney, president of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. of Omaha, has donated to the Public Library a tract of land almost a block square on the edge of Ravenna's residence district. The Library Board has accepted the gift. The proceeds from the sale of the property donated will be devoted to the maintenance of the Library.

Material Wanted
On Maine

R. W. NOYES, of the Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, writes that he expects to print a supplement to his *Bibliography of Maine Imprints to 1820* (1930), this summer. Mr. Noyes's book was original in every sense of the word: it was the first comprehensive compilation of Maine imprints, and he and Mrs. Noyes printed the volume on a hand press at Stonington, Maine—his home. He is eager to learn of all material, except newspapers, printed in Maine before 1821, not in the original work and also to know of any owners of copies who may not have purchased directly from him.

The Open Round Table

Library Service Twenty Years Hence¹

This Department is open for
discussion on all library affairs

I AM neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but nevertheless I am willing to take a crack at what I think public libraries are going to be, or ought to be, in 1954, as compared with libraries of today.

First of all I am a confirmed optimist, to the extent that I believe that in the long run libraries and education generally will be financed in accordance with the extent to which the public feels that it is getting service of permanent value from these institutions; in other words, the libraries of 1954 are going to stress more than ever the things of permanent value to society, collectively and individually, simply because they will be obliged to in order to get adequate financial support.

We must realize that many of the changes in the world since 1914—political, social, industrial, and economic—will have a permanent effect on the whole social order. Therefore, we as librarians must adjust ourselves to these changes—many of which will make it impossible to go back to a society as we knew it before the World War.

The first thing that must be recognized is the enormous burden of debt—public, corporate, and private—that presses on this country and most of the countries of the world. Taxation as we knew it before 1914 is wholly inadequate and unable to bear the burdens caused by this millstone of debt and at the same time give the public the service it is accustomed to, and demands, from governmental agencies.

The total federal, state and local government debt of our country is approximately \$50,000,000,000. (or will be before the end of the present fiscal year according to plans at Washington). The total corporate and private debt in the country as estimated by some of our best authorities is \$200,000,000,000. The annual interest charge on this total indebtedness (\$250,000,000,000.)—public, corporate, and private—at 4 per cent interest is ten billion dollars, or \$400 a year for the average family of five. This is more than one-fourth of the total produced national income for 1932—and it allows nothing for the payment of the debts themselves. At 5 per cent interest better average for all debts—the annual interest charge is \$12,500,000,000.—practically one-third of the total produced national income in 1932. Of course on many of these debts the interest is not being paid; and the debts themselves never will be paid. But the failure to pay debts and interest will vitally affect

and handicap thousands of institutions and millions of individuals until they readjust themselves to the new situation or go under. It is this debt charge that is now strangling many of our cities—witness New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit—and on top of this debt is taxation for the necessary normal functioning of society. In a recent report to Congress by a Committee headed by Congressman Robert L. Bacon of New York State the per capita tax levied today for federal, state, and local purposes is \$83.35, or over \$400. for the average family of five. This includes, of course, taxes for debt service, the burden of which has already been referred to.

Local (municipal) taxes, and most of our state taxes until recent years, came from levies on tangible property—known as the general property tax. In many of our cities and states this form of taxation has entirely broken down as a means of supporting state and local government. In all too many instances it has become confiscatory. When 50, or in extreme cases, 100 per cent of the normal annual income of a property is taken for taxes, it means confiscation, especially when there is a mortgage on the property, with interest charges to be met. And this is independent of the fact that the property may produce no income whatever—a vacant store for example.

I know of one city where a half mile widening of an important business street, so as to provide three lines of traffic for automobiles each way, with free parking space on both sides in addition (a large share of the cost being assessed against the adjoining property holders to be paid in ten annual installments) led in six years to more than half of the real estate on that street to become tax delinquent, and much of it already sold to dealers in tax titles. Some of this may be redeemed by the owners later on, but much of it will be lost by the original owners. In discussing this matter with the City Treasurer he stated that some of that property had assessed against it in the last six years taxes greater in amount than the total income from the property in the last twenty-five years.

In the state of Michigan, out of nearly thirty-seven million acres of land area, 17,000,000 acres is tax delinquent at this moment and on the road to state ownership for non-payment of taxes—an area more than three times that of the state of Massachusetts. The State and Federal Government already own approximately three million acres of Michigan, so

that more than half the remaining area of the state is now tax delinquent. The pages of advertisements of sheriff sales and mortgage sales of farms, homes and other real estate in weekly newspapers with low advertising rates tell the same story—that present taxes on general property are greater than that property can bear. Furthermore, the general property tax is inelastic and fails in governmental emergencies. This general property tax in most of our states is the main source of revenue for schools and libraries.

I believe, therefore, that the public libraries of 1954, and long before that time, must be supported from sources other than, or in addition to, the general property tax; or other public functions now financed by the general property tax must be financed from new sources of revenue, thus permitting the general property tax to carry the work of public libraries. New sources of revenue do not necessarily mean more taxes, but a better distribution of the basis of taxes, taking into account the ability to pay and greatly reducing or abandoning entirely the enormous amount of exemptions on property that is free from all taxation. In all our thinking about taxation for libraries and education we must ever keep in mind that they are primarily matters of state concern, and not merely of local concern or support. As librarians we can not afford to ignore these outstanding facts. We must give more serious consideration than ever before to this whole subject of taxation.

Other possible sources of revenue for public libraries I discussed in the article I contributed to *Current Problems in Public Library Finance*, published by the A.L.A. in 1933.

The libraries in 1954 will be forced to eliminate a large amount of the time and money that is now being expended on ephemeral fiction of little or no literary value, and frequently of rotten moral. Many of these books hold up sordid ideals of life. They teach directly or pretend to teach by implication, that individuals can duck the laws of biology and get away with it. The people who desire such things are usually very articulate in most communities, but I am convinced that even today the great majority of people have little or no interest or desire to soak their minds in the details of drunkenness, adultery, pornography, and unnatural vice. Many of our citizens today positively resent libraries having such books on their shelves for circulation. Of course such books have a certain sociological interest and value, as indicative of a period of our history. I believe the lack of funds is going to teach us that we have too long endeavored to go the easiest way by catering to the things that are asked for or demanded

¹A personal letter to Carl Milam, Secretary of the A.L.A.

by people who are interested in decadent morals and prostituted lives, the kind of people who come up to a library assistant as well as to a bookstore clerk, and whisper in her ear that they want something *risque* or *racy*; and they will take nothing else.

Reading for recreation is a vital and legitimate function of public libraries; but reading that corrodes lives is not recreation in any proper sense. No library can buy all the books published. It must select, and in its selection, for economic reasons if for no other, it should emphasize the things that are worth while in the long run. Of course in the selection of books many mistakes will always be made.

The durable satisfactions of life are based on spiritual and physical realities—on the physiological and psychological laws of our being as social animals. If you prefer, call them the laws of God. To me they are identical. My convictions on such subjects are not based on theoretical abstractions; they have developed out of my studies for the writing and editing the biographies of between 500 and 1,000 men, many of whom I have known personally, supplemented by my being called upon occasionally to report on the libraries of men whose lives—their minds and their bodies—were ruined by dwelling on and practicing all kinds of social vice. Our hospitals for the insane and some of our penal and correctional institutions have large numbers of inmates—supported at great cost to the taxpayers—who thought they could successfully buck the laws of biology.

I have long been convinced that for the smaller communities the combination or physical affiliation of the library, museum, and art gallery with courses of free lectures have not been sufficiently stressed in America. The education that is given through the ear and the eye in such types of institutions, as is done quite frequently in England, and a few places in this country, we as librarians as a rule have almost entirely overlooked. Mr. Dana, of Newark, had the idea, but the idea was by no means new with him.

A good lecture in a library is always a tremendous stimulus towards the reading of books relating to the subject of the lecture or books written by the lecturer. Then, too, a lecture of the forum type—the answering of questions by the lecturer that are put to him from the audience serve as an excellent means to learn what really interests the public.

So long as human beings have intellectual curiosity—and I believe that kind of curiosity is greater today than ever before in the history of the world, and that it will be even greater twenty years hence than it is today—reading in its broadest sense and all that it implies, will continue to occupy the mind of man, during his hours of work and also his hours of leisure, more and more. Such a curiosity is

the foundation of all self-education; and that is the only kind of education that continues to the end of life and enables one to meet successfully the vicissitudes of a changing world. Such an education makes a society dynamic instead of static. Libraries are the most economical and the most efficient means of supplying the material for such education, for a public library is simply an example of enlightened co-operation on the part of the people of the community to satisfy in the best possible and most economical way a great human need—the desire to know and to understand.

When the public once realizes this need (and it is our business as librarians to lead them to it and to demonstrate its value to themselves individually and to the community as a whole) they will some way, somehow, find the means to satisfy it; for in the long run society finds the way and the means to pay for the things it really believes in.

A word about library buildings and their equipment. Too many of our buildings are monumental tombs rather than places for comfortable work and joyous recreation. We are rapidly on the way towards having buildings with conditioned air—comfortable in all seasons, attractively and adequately lighted—most library buildings are not so lighted today—comfortable chairs on which one may sit and work for four or five hours at a stretch without becoming numb as is the case when one sits for that length of time on a chair designed like a dining or lunch room chair, where one rarely stays seated more than an hour at the outside. And then we shall have color in walls, furniture, window curtains, etc., that suggest a well appointed club or home rather than a warehouse with chairs, tables, and books in it.

The movement towards many of these things is already well started. It will result in enlarged governmental areas, thus reducing enormous wastes in governmental costs; for people are beginning to realize that government planned for the horse age is no longer adapted to the automobile age with great trunk-line concrete roads.

It goes without saying that the library's work must always be free from all suspicion of propaganda. It simply organizes its work so that people are exposed to ideas—the moving force of the world, or as someone has expressed it, through books and the work a library is now doing or ought to do, "notions become motions," and "thoughts become things."

As a concrete illustration of what some of these things are for the immediate future, most of the following are in my office in blue print form for a proposed enlargement (more than doubling the capacity) of our main library building:

1. Rooms for the free meeting places of all the scientific, educational, tech-

nical, professional and similar organizations of the city, with the periodicals and new books directly in their line made obvious at such meetings.

2. Frequent exhibitions—art and others; and free lectures by recognized authorities on every line of worth while human endeavor.

3. Librarians who know books—specially trained in the knowledge of the literature of a large group of subjects to serve as guides to the readers interested in those subjects, as are our children's librarians and municipal reference librarians today; for example, medicine (including hygiene and public health), history and political science (several divisions), sociology (including education, economics and finance), technology as related to the business and industries of the community, science (pure and applied, several divisions), the fine arts (architecture—including furniture—music, painting, sculpture), religion (including missions), sports (including outdoor life), agriculture (in all its aspects—animal husbandry, forestry, gardens, flowers, etc.), and perhaps most important of all, literature and the drama as interpreters of life.

Many, if not all, of these things are already being done in some of our largest libraries. I look forward to communities of 100,000 or even less developing in the directions indicated, all inspired by the conviction that the people of the community are its greatest economic asset, worth in dollars and cents many times the value of all the tangible property of the community. In short, we shall in the coming decades endeavor, more than ever before, to tie up our libraries to the best needs of human individuals and a humane society, so that all of us (not just some of us) may live joyous, abundant, and genuinely worth while lives.

—SAMUEL H. RANCK,
Librarian, Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Public Library

Whereabouts Of Lincoln Manuscripts

THE McLELLAN Lincoln Collection at Brown University recently has been supplementing its collection of over 650 manuscripts written by Abraham Lincoln, by keeping a file of the location of Lincoln manuscripts in other collections and also whenever possible by obtaining photostat copies of these others. The photostat file now comprises about 600 items, and a large number of others have been located for which photostats are not available.

If any readers of THE JOURNAL can supply us with information as to the whereabouts of any Lincoln manuscripts, the favor will be appreciated.

—ESTHER C. CUSHMAN,
Custodian, Lincoln Collection,
Brown University

In The Library World

The Detection Of Manuscript Forgeries

It is often necessary, especially in the detection of forgery, to study the handwriting of a manuscript in detail, and possibly to compare it with that of another manuscript known to be authentic. This somewhat difficult process may be greatly facilitated by the use of accurate enlargements of the handwriting under examination.

For purposes of visual demonstration, a very inexpensive and efficient way is to reproduce the manuscript in small sections of 35 x 25 millimeters, on moving picture film strips. The reproduced images should preferably be of the same dimensions as they appear in the original. In most cases it will not be necessary to reproduce, in this manner, the entire text, as certain lines with the most characteristic peculiarities will be sufficient. The next step to take is to print collectively a positive reel of all sections of which negatives have been made and to project the images on a smooth surface screen. The size of the pro-

jected image can be regulated in accordance with the aim and the place of the demonstration. With the single letters measuring, when projected, from 10 to 15 centimeters in height, it is an easy matter to point out their characteristics and by holding a sheet of paper on the screen, accurate pencil sketches can be traced with great facility.

Irrespective whether it is the intention to prove that the questioned document under observation is spurious or genuine, it is advisable to show *simultaneously* on the screen corresponding words of a similar document of which the authenticity is an established fact, if available. For this purpose, corresponding sections of the authentic specimen should be photographed likewise on cine-film, taking good care that both groups of pictures are made on the same scale, preferably by not changing the photographic set-up. To obtain, however, a composite print of the two, the images of the questioned as well as of the authentic document should not occupy more than one half of each of the film frames made use

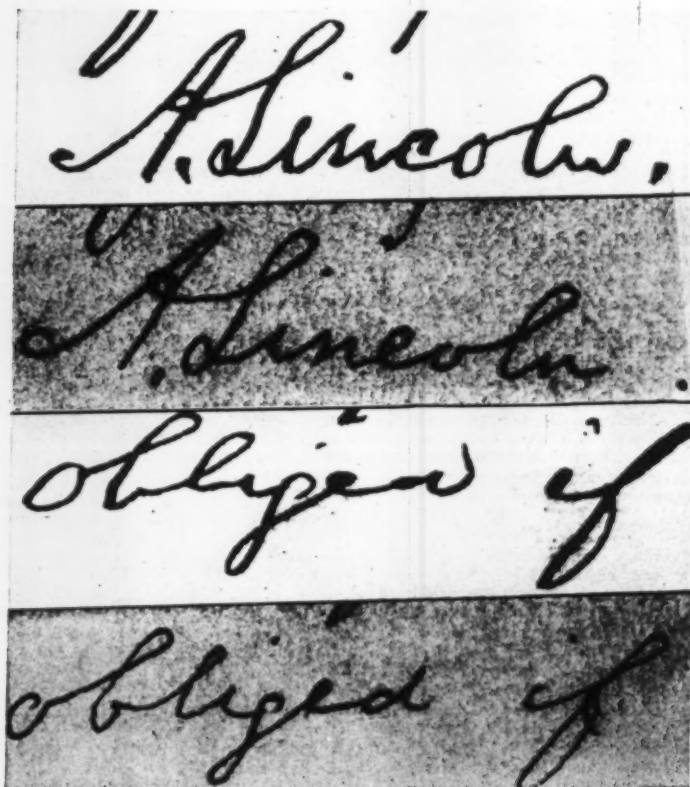
of for the demonstration, leaving the other half unexposed; and if the upper halves of one film strip are used for one document, the lower halves of the other film strip should be reserved for the other document. Then the unexposed portions should be carefully cut off and the two remaining halves, with the images, that are to be compared are fitted together and placed in whatever apparatus is used for the printing of the positive film strip.

Besides being able to print a composite positive film strip for projection purposes, enlarged photographs can be made from the same negatives, showing both handwritings in juxtaposition. The latter are most useful for examination with micrometers and other measuring instruments. It is a comparatively simple matter with the handwriting protractor to measure the average slope of a writing, and with other appropriate instruments to measure the curves, the width of the pen-strokes, and the proportionate dimensions of different parts of individual letters. When such enlarged photographs are used, there is no danger of injury to the manuscript from any of the measuring instruments; and eyestrain from continual use of magnifying glasses is obviated. It is also much easier by this means to discover, as well as to demonstrate, peculiarities indicative of forgery which may not be readily discernible to the naked eye, and to compare similar words from two different documents.

The photographs reproduced here have been made from two letters of Abraham Lincoln, in the Huntington Library, one of which is a forgery. It is left to the reader to decide from these photographs which is the genuine letter.

—DR. L. BENDIXSON,
CAPT. R. B. HASELDEN,

Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.



The Upper Images Represent The Original Handwriting. The Larger The Images Are Reproduced The Better They Will Serve The Purpose

New York Holds Lafayette Exhibition

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY has prepared an exhibition to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Lafayette on May 20, 1834. The exhibition has been arranged in the small exhibition room on the first floor. It was opened April 24 and will remain on view until the middle of June.

The exhibition has attempted to present, by means of books, prints, and manuscripts, the various stages in Lafayette's long career as the "Champion of liberty", giving special attention to the years after his return to France in 1784, because this period of his life is less familiar to most Americans than the story of his services to the United States during the American Revolution. An enthusiastic defender

of liberty, a firm believer in a constitutional monarchy for France, a courageous supporter of law and order, Lafayette played an active and important part in the French Revolution up to the time of his arrest and imprisonment in 1792. The Revolution of 1830 called him from retirement, and it was his influence that placed Louis-Philippe on the throne of France.

The chief divisions of the exhibition are as follows: (1) Early years and marriage; (2) The American Revolution; (3) The "Hero of Two Worlds"—The French Revolution; (4) Lafayette as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard—His great popularity and influence; (5) The Fête of the Federation on July 14, 1790, the apogee of his career—Growing unpopularity with the extremists; (6) Arrest and imprisonment—Madame de Lafayette's imprisonment; (7) Lafayette's friendship with James Monroe; (8) The triumphal visit to America in 1824-1825; (9) The Revolution of 1830 and Louis-Philippe; (10) Closing years and death.

Among the exhibits of special interest are: (1) Portrait by Samuel B. F. Morse, "painted in Washington, from sittings from Lafayette, in the month of February, 1825;" (2) original letters to James Monroe, showing the affectionate friendship which existed between them for more than fifty years; (3) letters written from prison by Madame de Lafayette to Monroe, then American minister to France, asking for his help; (4) The accounts of the "Committee of Arrangements for the Fête in honour of Gen. La Fayette," which was held in New York at Castle Garden in August, 1824.

Wall Paper Editions Of The Daily Citizen

THE DAILY CITIZEN was edited and published at Vicksburg, Miss., by J. M. Swords. Like several other southern newspapers of the Civil War period its stock of newsprint paper became exhausted and the publisher resorted to the use of wall paper. On this substitute he printed the following known issues: June 16, 18, 20, 27, 30 and July 2, 1863. Each was a single sheet four columns wide printed on the back of the wall paper.

On July 4 Vicksburg surrendered, the publisher fled, and the Union forces found the type of the *Citizen* still standing. They replaced two-thirds of the last column with other matter already in type, added the now famous Note of July 4 at the end and printed a new edition.

NOTE

July 4th, 1863.

Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg, Gen. Grant has "caught the rabbit;" he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "Wall-paper." No more will it eulogize

the luxury of mule-meat and fricasséed kitchen—urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

The prophecy contained in the Note has been fulfilled. The original copies are treasured and there have been over thirty reprints of this issue. The genuine originals can be distinguished by the following tests:

1. Single type page, 9½ inches in width by 16½ inches in length.
2. Column 1, line 1, title, THE DAILY CITIZEN, in capitals, not capitals and lower case, or capitals and small capitals.
3. Column 1, line 2, "J. M. SWORDS, Proprietor". Notice the comma (or imperfect dot) and six periods.
4. Column 1, last line, reads: "them as they would the portals of hell itself."
5. Column 3, line 1, reads: "Yankee News From All Points."
6. Column 4, line 1, reads: "tremity of the city. These will be defended."
7. Column 4, paragraph 3, line 7, first word is misspelled "Secosion."
8. Column 4, article 2, line 2, word 4 is spelled "whistle."
9. Column 4, last article before Note, final word is printed with the quotation mark misplaced, 'dead' instead of dead".

Another method of selecting the originals is through the designs of the wall paper used. Only three such have been found and none of the reprints duplicate or even resemble these:

1. A large brocade pattern in faded red-purple over a scroll design in faded rose on a cream background.
2. A design of white three-lobed, palmate leaves placed close together with small flowers and leaflets, like veins, in the centre of each, all partly outlined with heavy dark blue.
3. Small flowers with connecting vines giving the effect of a diamond-latticed trellis; leaves, flower-petals and stems in faded yellow-green on a cream background, centres of flowers dark brown.

—Library of Congress,
Periodical Division

Ten Thousand Dollar Bequest

THE HELENA, ARKANSAS, Public Library and the Phillips County Museum were recipients of \$10,000. left them by the late Colonel Biscoe Hindman. Colonel Hindman, a native Arkansan, was the son of General Thomas C. Hindman, one of the seven generals of Phillips County during the Civil War. He left Helena in his youth and became a very successful business man with many interests, but never forgot the city of his birth.

Warning

FOR THE PAST few months THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and other library and educational periodicals have carried advertising of the Continental Teachers Agency, Denver, Colorado. Recent communications to the Continental Teachers Agency have been returned unopened and stamped as follows: "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by the order of the Postmaster General."

Endeavoring To Build Up Library

THE STATE Federal Transient Bureau located in Omaha is endeavoring to build up a library for the several hundred men housed there. The Omaha Public Library felt financially unable to give any extension service there, but a loan of books was obtained from the Nebraska Public Library in Lincoln, and this has been supplanted by gifts of books from individuals in the city. Those of the men who are enrolled in the C.W.S. art classes at the Bureau are planning to decorate the walls of the library room with murals and designs. The men manage the library themselves. One of the librarians at the Omaha Public Library, who had had charge of extension work before that activity had to be abolished, gave them some suggestions about simple rules and charging systems.

Invitation To Lake Placid Club

ON BEHALF of the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation I wish to extend an invitation to members of the A.L.A. who can arrange to do so, to visit the Lake Placid Club either before or after the meeting in Montreal which I understand is to be held June 25 to June 30.

The Lake Placid Club Education Foundation have authorized a rate of \$5. a day per person American Plan, including meals, for any of the A.L.A. group who can visit the Club at this time. The offer will hold for any part of the month of June, and for the month of July up to July 15 at the special rate.

We trust that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming a goodly number of your group to the Club for a visit at the time suggested.

—C. HOLT,
Vice President

Library Receives Weyman Library

THE NEW YORK Public Library has received the library of the late Wesley Weyman, consisting of some 1,000 volumes of music and general books of reference, as a gift. The books were bequeathed by Mr. Weyman to a friend, who gave them to the library as a memorial to him.

Among Librarians

Necrology

CAROLINE F. MEDLICOTT, librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, Free Public Library, died in December 1933.

Appointments

HAZEL AINGWORTH, Western Reserve '32, is general assistant at the Miles Park Branch, Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

MILDRED K. BANDY, Riverside '32, was appointed librarian of the Redlands, Calif., Junior High School in September, 1933.

HARRY C. BAUER, St. Louis '31, former head of the Circulation Department of the University of Missouri Library is now technical librarian for the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tenn.

DOROTHY BEMIS, Pratt '16, librarian of the Lippincott Library of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed director of the Trade Association project that is being carried on by the Special Libraries Association under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

MILDRED BINKLEY, Riverside '32, is now assistant librarian of the Orange, Calif., High School.

JANET CARTWRIGHT, Western Reserve '31, formerly assistant at the Federal Reserve Library, Cleveland, Ohio, is now in the Reference Division of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library.

ELLEN CHAPLINE, Emory '33, has been appointed assistant in the Tampa, Florida, Public Library.

PANOLA COULTER, Western Reserve '31, is now an assistant in the Catalog Department of the Akron, Ohio, Public Library.

VIRGINIA DAERR, Western Reserve '33, is first assistant at the East High School Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

ORLANDO C. DAVIS, librarian of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library since 1926, goes on June first to the Boston, Mass., Public Library as chief librarian of the Circulation Division.

EVELYN DEARISO, Emory '32, has recently been appointed librarian of the Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta, Ga.

MRS. MAX ESSIN (Sonya Krutchkoff) Western Reserve '30, formerly librarian of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., is now reader's adviser at the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

MARGARET FULMER, Wisconsin '30, formerly reference librarian of the North Dakota State Library Commission, has recently been appointed librarian of the Hastings, Nebraska, Public Library.

ELIZABETH GIESELER, Wisconsin '32, has been appointed reference librarian at the State Library Commission, Bismarck, N.D.

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD, Emory '32, has been awarded a \$1000. scholarship to the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago for the coming year.

UARDA E. HILL, Riverside '33, has been appointed an assistant in the Up-land, Calif., Public Library.

ELIZABETH HUGHES, Emory '33, is an assistant in the Georgia State Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.

EUGENIA JOHNSON, Emory '32, has recently been appointed assistant in the Emory University Hospital Library, Emory University, Ga.

IDA LANDESMAN, Western Reserve '33, is an assistant in the Children's Department of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

DR. HARLOW LINDLEY, formerly librarian of the Earlham College Library, Richmond, Indiana, for over twenty-five years and later librarian of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum at Fremont, Ohio, has been elected secretary and librarian of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at Columbus. For twenty years of the time Dr. Lindley was librarian of Earlham College, he was also director of the department of Archives and History of the Indiana State Library on a part time basis.

MRS. JULIA KERR McCARTY, Albany '16, was appointed librarian of the Topeka, Kansas, Free Public Library, starting January 1, 1934.

MAY MCGINTY, Western Reserve '33, is an assistant in the Children's Department of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

RUTH MANN, Emory '33, is an assistant in the Georgia State Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.

PHYLLIS L. RAABE, Western Reserve '32, is an assistant in the General Reference Division of the Main Library of Cleveland, Ohio.

GEORGE H. RICHTER, JR., Emory '31, has been appointed librarian of the Norris Branch, TVA Library, Norris, Tenn.

JOSEPH SHIPMAN, Western Reserve '32, is an assistant in the Technology Division of the Main Library of Cleveland, Ohio.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., has been selected to receive the distinguished civic award of the Advertising Club of Baltimore for outstanding contributions to literature during 1933. Mr. Wheeler was given a high rating for the splendid record of administration of library affairs, particularly in view of his accomplishments of greatly expanding the library service on a reduced budget. The bronze medallion was presented to Mr. Wheeler at the annual civic awards' luncheon held on April 25.

BEATRICE WEISKOPF, Emory '33, has been appointed librarian-secretary of the Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station, Forestry Dept., Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Calendar Of Events

May 5—New Jersey School Library Association, one day meeting at The Cabin, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

May 19—Maryland Library Association, spring meeting, Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

May 21-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at The Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

May 24-26—Montana State Library Association, annual meeting at Missoula, Mont.

May 31-June 1—Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at Andover, Mass.

June 5—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting at the Hope Valley Library, Hope Valley, R. I.

June 19-23—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Montreal, Canada.

June 28-30—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Washington.

August 30-September 1—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Glenwood, Minn.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Laramie, Wyo.

September 24-29—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

October 4-6—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 11-13—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

October 15-17—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 17-20—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 17-19—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between June 15 and June 30, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts
Bi: Biography
Bu: Business

Dr: Drama
Ec: Economics
Hi: History

Mu: Music
Po: Poetry
Re: Religion

Sc: Science
Sp: Sports
Tr: Travel

Non-Fiction

Apstein, Theodore E.
IF YOU MUST MARRY

A comprehensive legal book for the layman on the responsibility of men and women in regard to marriage and divorce laws. The author is the legal advisor of the National Association for Uniform Divorce Laws. Sears, \$2.50. (6/25/34)

Ashford, Bailey K. **Bi**
A SOLDIER IN SCIENCE: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BAILEY K. ASHFORD, U. S. A.

The autobiography of a famous contemporary American scientist and soldier who has traveled extensively. The discoverer of hookworm in Puerto Rico, Ashford is now being acclaimed by the medical world for his recognition of tropical sprue. Photographic illustrations. Market: Readers of true adventure, medical men, scientists, libraries. Morrow, \$3.50. (6/27/34)

Brailsford, Henry Noel
PROPERTY OR PEACE?

A well-known English journalist and political essayist analyzes the political breakdown of democracy throughout the world, showing the temptation that Fascism offers to the masses and the deficiencies in Communism as the alternate solution. Market: All interested in world politics, public libraries. Covici, Friede, \$3. (6/26/34)

Bunyard, Edward A.
THE ANATOMY OF DESSERT, WITH A FEW NOTES ON WINE

High praise for fruits and wines. With many classical allusions, the author writes glowingly of the delights and histories of many fruits and wines. Dutton, \$2. (6/25/34)

Dixon, Thomas
A DREAMER IN PORTUGAL

An account of Bernarr MacFadden's experiences in Portugal while laying the foundations for a comprehensive system of physical education. Photographic illustrations. Market: All those interested in physical education and kindred subjects. Covici, Friede, \$2.50. (6/19/34)

Driberg, J. H.
ENGATO: THE LION CUB

A delightful true story about the life of a lion cub, Engato. It contains descriptions of native life in the Lango Country where Engato came from and tales of wild-animal hunting. Illustrated. Dutton, \$1.50. (6/18/34)

Eddy, Sherwood
THE MEANING OF MARX

The author of *The Challenge of Russia*, etc., from his current international experiences, discusses the actual teachings of Karl Marx and their interpretations as practised in the world today. Market:

Those interested in world affairs, in Karl Marx. Libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, \$1. (6/15/34)

Fair, Ethel M.
COUNTRYWIDE LIBRARY SERVICE

A compilation of valuable articles from American and British publications presenting a constructive account of present practices of library service. Market: Students of library service, groups interested in book distribution, librarians, library organizers, state field agents. Amer. Lib. Ass'n., \$2.50 (7). (6/34)

Johns, Rowland, ed.
OUR FRIEND THE BULLDOG
OUR FRIEND THE BULL-TERRIER
OUR FRIEND THE GREAT DANE

Three new manuals in the *Our Friend the Dog Series* which offer the latest word in practical advice to all dog fanciers, breeders, owners and friends. Dutton, \$1. each. (6/17/34)

Lee, George W.
BEALE STREET (WHERE THE BLUES BEGAN)

A descriptive account of the life of the urban Negro in America, told with alternating factual seriousness and gay humor. It is the story of the Negro's rise in the business world and in the underworld, illustrated by the Negro population of Beale Street in Memphis, Tennessee. Illustrated. Ballou, \$2.50. (6/15/34)

Loomis, Alfred F. and Stone, Herbert L. **Sp**
MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

A pictorial history of the defense of the America's Cup. Market: Sailing enthusiasts. Derrydale Press, \$7.50. (6/1/34)

Melvin, A. Gordon
BUILDING PERSONALITY

A well-known leader in the field of American progressive education clarifies the confusion into which psychology has fallen, and builds up a system which conserves and makes more significant previous study in human life. Market: Parents, teachers, libraries. John Day, \$2.50. (6/7/34)

Tenenbaum, Joseph
THE RIDDLE OF WOMAN

A psychological study of woman and the Freudian theses by the author of *The Riddle of Sex*. Sears, \$3.75. (6/25/34)

Toye, Francis **Bi**
ROSSINI

The distinguished musical critic of the *London Morning Post* and author of *Verdi* now writes a biography of Rossini, the man and the musician. Market: Biographie readers, music lovers, libraries. Knopf, \$4.50. (6/18/34)

Walter, Frank K.
THE LIBRARY'S OWN PRINTING

A simple and concise handbook covering "what the librarian ought to know" about

printing. Illustrated. Market: Anyone wishing information about type, various printing methods, marking copy for the printer, etc. Amer. Lib. Ass'n., \$1.50 (7). (6/15/34)

Fiction

Bailey, H. C.
SHADOW ON THE WALL

The first full-length novel about Mr. Reginald Fortune, special advisor to the Yard, whose detective exploits have been detailed in eight volumes of short stories, *A Crime Club* mystery. Market: Readers of the best in detective fiction, H. C. Bailey fans. Doubleday, \$2. (6/6/34)

Bruce, Kate Mary
DUCK'S BACK

The story of a woman who always took what she wanted whatever the cost. Smiling and invulnerable, she got her way by exploiting her charm and an attitude of helplessness. The author is a niece of Somerset Maugham. Market: Women fiction readers. John Day, \$2.50. (6/7/34)

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—might well be the subtitle of that engaging book by Dr. Johnson Brigham, *THE YOUTH OF OLD AGE*. The first part of the book is devoted to a penetrating essay by Dr. Brigham, in which he shows how the later years of life may be by all odds the richest and best. Nearly 300 quotations from ancient and modern authors follow, illuminated by the 88-year-old author's brisk comments. Dr. Brigham has been State Librarian of Iowa since 1898. The book is an appropriate present for a friend—and it will delight every elderly library patron. Complete index. Publication May 28. \$2.50.

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Cody, Stone
DANGEROUS GOLD

A fast-moving Western about an outlaw who broke with his gang and fought against them. Author of *The Gun With the Waiting Notch*. Market: Western fans looking for unusual plots. Morrow, \$2. (6/27/34)

Collins, Gilbert
DEATH MEETS THE KING'S MESSENGER

A rousing detective thriller beginning with the death of the King's messenger on his way to Paris. A Crime Club mystery. Market: Readers of Austin J. Small and Edgar Wallace. Doubleday, \$2. (6/20/34)

Eastman, Elizabeth
SUN ON THEIR SHOULDERS

A moving modern novel which pictures an American scene hitherto untouched in fiction—Cape Cod's cranberry bogs, and the Finns who get their living from them. Market: Those interested in good stories of American life. Morrow, \$2.50. (6/27/34)

Ellis, Vivian
FAINT HARMONY

A musical romance which opens in the eighties with the love idyll of two young students at the Brussels Conservatoire. The author is a popular composer of continental song hits. Stokes, \$2. (6/19/34)

Fangen, Ronald
DUEL

A story of intense human relationships, highly recommended by Sigrid Undset. Translated from the Norwegian by Paula Wiking. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, those interested in Scandinavian literature. Viking, \$2.50. (6/11/34)

Fuller, Anne and Allen, Marcus
DEATH ON THE OUTER SHOAL

"Preacher" Benson told all the other deep-sea fishermen of Hammerhead Island, off the coast of Maine, that he had an important announcement to make at church meeting the next night—but he was murdered! Dutton, \$2. (6/15/34)

Gielgud, Val
THE RISE OF THE VANISHED WOMEN

It took the Departments of War and Labor working with the geniuses of the Yard to unravel a riddle that started with a strange whisper to an inquiring motorist and did not end until it had nearly rocked Parliament itself. A Crime Club mystery. Market: Those who like Wallace, Packard and Oppenheim. Doubleday, \$2. (6/20/34)

Graham, Lewis and Olmstead, Edwin
THE UNSINKABLE MRS. JAY

This fictionized account of the amazing life of "The Unsinkable Mrs. Brown," who burned up one fortune and found a greater one, who left Denver a social outcast and became a society leader of New York, makes a fascinating saga of the America of the 1900's. Market: Fiction readers interested in picturesque American history, rental and public libraries. Covici, Friede, \$2.50. (6/26/34)

Gregory, Claudius
SOLOMON LEVI

The life of a New York Jewish family is portrayed in this story of Solomon Levi. Sears, \$2.50. (6/25/34)

Hill, Grace Livingston
AMORELLE

After the death of her father, Amorelle went to live with Uncle Enoch where she found life rather difficult but also found love. Market: Pure romance market, women and growing girls. Lippincott, \$2. (6/28/34)

Hobart, Alice Tisdale
RIVER SUPREME

This novel of an American family's life in China, by the author of *Oil for the Lamps of China*, was first published under the title *Pidgin Cargo*. Market: All readers of distinguished fiction, the many who enjoyed *Oil for the Lamps of China*. Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50. (6/19/34)

House, Colonel E. M. and Mason, Tyler
ENEMIES PREFERRED

Colonel House has long been collecting authentic stories about Captain Bill McDonald, one of the legendary characters of the old Southwest. As Captain of the Texas Rangers, McDonald led a bloody, romantic and adventurous life, which is here recounted for the first time. Market: Western and adventure fans. John Day, \$2. (6/21/34)

Hughes, Langston
THE WAYS OF WHITE FOLKS

Short stories of the relations between white and colored people described from the Negro point of view. Market: Readers and students of the short story, all those interested in the American Negro. Knopf, \$2. (6/18/34)

Kirwan, Patrick
BLACK EXCHANGE

Berlin during the chaotic days of the catastrophic fall of the mark is the scene of this story of an Irish fugitive who had a price on his head. Market: Readers who like Liam O'Flaherty's work. Vanguard, \$2. (6/22/34)

Landi, Elissa
THE ANCESTOR

A glamorous love story about a beautiful prima donna and the two men who affected her life, told against a European setting. Market: Readers of popular fiction, those interested in Elissa Landi as a movie star. Doubleday, \$2.50. (6/6/34)

Malraux, André
MAN'S FATE

An epic of love, death and war in revolutionary China. This novel under the title of *La Condition Humaine* won the 1933 Prix Goncourt. Market: Those who enjoy finely written tales of adventure and stories of China. Libraries. Smith & Haas, \$2.50. (6/18/34)

Miller, Helen Topping
BLUE MARIGOLDS

The romance of Mary Lane Adams, a Southern girl, whose work in interior decoration causes her to meet young Gaines Manning, wealthy and married, with whom she promptly falls in love. Market: Light fiction readers. Penn, \$2. (6/15/34)

Queen, Ellery
THE CHINESE ORANGE MYSTERY

Many people found themselves enmeshed in the web of the tragedy which began with the murder of a totally strange man. Popular author of *The Siamese Twin Mystery*, etc. Market: Detective story fans, large Ellery Queen following. Stokes, \$2. (6/19/34)

Rosman, Alice Grant
SOMEBODY MUST

When Kay Flete's parents suddenly separated and her mother rushed off to Scotland, she realized that somebody had to act quickly to hold the family together and to check the village gossip—so Kay took on the job herself. Popular author of *Protecting Margot*, etc. Market: Light fiction readers, all Rosman enthusiasts, libraries. Minton, Balch, \$2. (6/22/34)

Rud, Anthony
THE ROSE BATH RIDDLE

Jigger Masters, detective, matched his wit against some scientific killers and won out. Market: Detective story fans. Macaulay, \$2. (6/8/34)

Seton, Graham
LIFE WITHOUT END

This story of Hugh Richmond, set in the serenity of the English countryside and in the turmoil of a great industrial city, gives a picture of many of the great conflicts now troubling England. Author of *The W' Plan*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (6/29/34)

Von Hutten, Baroness
MICE FOR AMUSEMENT

An absorbing romance, peopled with interesting and human personalities, by the author of *Pam*. Dutton, \$2. (6/26/34)

Waugh, Alec
THE BALLIOLES

A serious novel about an upper middle-class English family from the years 1907 to 1930. Each of the five children typifies a phase of contemporary thought and attitudes toward life. Market: Author's following, the Galsworthy audience. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (6/15/34)

West, Nathanael
A COOL MILLION OR THE DISMANTLING OF LEMUEL PITKIN

An hilarious novel about the adventures of Lemuel Pitkin, a typical New England youth of Pilgrim ancestry, who set out from his farm to make his fortune in the modern world. Author of *Miss Lonelyhearts*. Market: All fiction readers who enjoy satires on our present mad world. Covici, Friede, \$2. (6/19/34)

Wheatley, Dennis
BLACK AUGUST

A fantastic story, laid in the future, about how England was overrun by a Red revolution. Author of *Forbidden Territory*, *Old Rowley*, etc. Market: Adventure readers. Dutton, \$2.50. (6/19/34)

Reprints

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HIS OWN ROOFTREE
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Ayres, Ruby M.
LOOK TO THE SPRING
Grosset, 75¢. (6/34)

Bailey, H. C.
THE RED CASTLE MYSTERY
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Baldwin, Faith
BEAUTY

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Barnum, Madalene D.

SCHOOL PLAYS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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Bindloss, Harold

JUNGLE GOLD
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Booth, Louis F.

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Canfield, Dorothy

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Cellini, Benvenuto

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Postponements, Price Changes

Corey, Lewis

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM

Covici, Friede, \$3.50, (8/28/34, postponed from 5/22/34)

Field, Frederick V., ed.

ECONOMIC HANDBOOK OF THE PACIFIC AREA

Doubleday, \$5. (6/6/34, postponed from 5/2/34)

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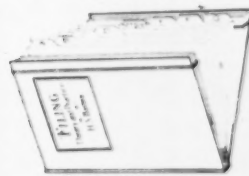
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